The Intelligencer.

AND BELLEVILLE AND HASTINGS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL, CHARITY IN ALL.

PUBLISHED FRIDAY MORNINGS, CORNER FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS. | TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

VOLUME 27. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, CANADA WEST, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1861. NUMBER 35.

Business Directory.

DRS LISTER & HENRY, RESIDENCE and office Corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville. JAMES LISTER, M.D. Licentiate of Medicine, Member R. C. of Surgeons, London. WALTER S. HENRY, M.D. Graduate of McGill University, Montreal. P.S.—A vacancy for one or two students. Belleville, July 7th, 1860. 24

DR. B. S. WILLSON, PHYSICIAN, & SURGEON. Residence, Roslin.

A. A. THOMANS, M. D., PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, Hastings Village, Madoc. Office next door to Wright's Grocery Store. 34

W. W. ELMER, M. D., PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, & Accoucheur, Graduate of Queen's College, Kingston, C. W., and also of the Berkshire Medical College, Mass., U. S. Residence and Office—Bridge-street, Belleville, C.W. 19

MADOC HOTEL, SIMON McKENZIE, Proprietor, east side of Mealworks Street, in the Village of Hastings, C.W. Careful hostlers always in attendance. Good yards and stabling. 19

R. HOLDEN & Co. DEALERS IN DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS &c. FRONT ST. BELLEVILLE, C.W. ESTABLISHED 1854

Angus McFee, WATCHMAKER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER.

AND Dealer in all kinds of English and American Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, opposite Holton's Dry Good Store, Front Street, Belleville. The highest price paid for Old Gold and Silver. 13

JOHN LEWIS, IRON-MONGER FRONT ST. BELLEVILLE

HASTINGS HOUSE, MADOC.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint the traveling public, that he has removed to his new and commodious premises, (formerly the "Franklin House") which he has enlarged, thoroughly renewed, and at great expense and labor put into one of the most comfortable and convenient Hotels in the country.

New and extensive Stables, and a careful Hostler always in attendance.

Stage to Belleville leaves this house every morning at 8 o'clock.

LYMAN MOON, *Proprietor.*

Madoc, Dec. 10, 1860. 47-tf.

MOIRA HOTEL, Village of Moira, - - - - Huntingdon.

THE subscriber having bought the premises belonging to the late Mr. Ferguson, opposite the Town Hall, Huntingdon, has opened the house as an Hotel, where every accommodation will be provided for the traveling public.

DANIEL GEROW.

Huntingdon, June 16th, 1861. 22-m3

Insurance Agencies.

INCORPORATED 1810 !! HARTFORD Fire Insurance Comp'y., OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS $1,002,105.81.

With a successful business experience of more than Fifty Years.

T. O. ALLEN, *Sec'y.* H. HUNTINGTON, *Pres.*

POLICIES ISSUED AND RENEWED; LOSSES equitably adjusted and PAID IMMEDIATELY upon satisfactory proof, in *New York funds*, by the undersigned, the ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENT.

ROBERT TANNAHILL.

11 Agent for Belleville and vicinity.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE Insurance Company.

CAPITAL,..... £2,000,000 Sterling.

HAVING in connection with my Kingston Agency for the above well known Company also been appointed AGENT FOR BELLEVILLE and neighborhood, I beg to intimate that Applications for Risks for this section of the country will be received by Mr. A. Tinsmey, at the Office of the Commercial Bank of Canada, Belleville.

DOUGLAS ZRENTISS.

N. B.—No charge for Policies made by this company.

Belleville, 22nd Sept., 1860. 36

LOANS UPON FREEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE CANADA AGENCY ASSOCIATION OF LONDON, ENGLAND

HAVING NEGOTIATED LOANS TO the extent of $700,000, upon freehold property in Upper Canada, within eighteen months of commencing operations in preparing to negotiate further loans, for sums varying from four hundred dollars to ten thousand dollars and upwards, upon improved Farms, for a term of five years, at eight per cent interest.

The Toronto Board having received a large amount

FOR IMMEDIATE INVESTMENT.

Are now able to make advances to a considerable extent upon approved farm properties without delay.

Parties who may be desirous to obtain loans through the Association, by applying to the undersigned will receive forms of application and all necessary information.

A. R. ROCHE, *Manager.*

Wellington street, near John street.

Toronto, October 1, 1860.

INSURANCE.

British America Assurance Company, *Oldest Chartered Canadian Office,* INCORPORATED 1833.

CAPITAL, ... $400,000.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the Above company, which is well known to be as safe, reliable and liberal, as any Insurance Company doing business in this Province, I beg to request the patronage of my friends and the public generally.

J. C. FRANCK.

Belleville, August 29th, 1860. 33-y1

Business Directory.

J. D. TROUSDALE M. D., F. R. S. Ca., PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, has commenced the practice of Physic, Surgery and Obstetrics, in Shannonville. Dr. Trousdale is a graduate of the University of Queen's College, Kingston, C. W., and also of the Berkshire Medical College, Mass., U. S.

MADOC HOTEL, SIMON McKENZIE, Proprietor, east side of Mealworks Street, in the Village of Hastings, C.W. Careful hostlers always in attendance. Good yards and stabling. 19

R. W. McFEELY, PROPRIETOR OF THE CELEBRATED PATENT IMPROVED HAND AND POWER CHURNS, Belleville, C.W. Orders left at Mr. Ketcheson's Furniture Warehouse, Bridge-street, Belleville, will be promptly attended to. 19

ROSS & BELL, BARRISTERS, &c. &c., have removed their Law Office to Mr. Kowsky's building, on the corner of Bridge and Pinnacle-streets, and directly opposite the Post Office and Dafoe House. 19

CHARLES FRANCIS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c. Trenton, C.W. 19

MORGAN JELLETT, JR., SOLICITOR, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Also, Agent for the following first-class Fire and Life Insurance Companies:—"Liverpool and London," "Britannia," and "Canada." Shifting C. W. 6

DEAN & DIAMOND, BARRISTERS, Attorneys-at-Law, &c., &c., Office, Bridge Street, opposite the Post Office, Belleville. 48 A. DIAMOND. W. W. DEAN.

WM. HAMILTON PONTON, (Registrar of the County of Hastings,) BARRISTER & Attorney-at-Law, Belleville, C. W. Nov. 8, 1859.

T. A. LAZIER, BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Office, Bridge-street, next door to the Empire Hotel, Belleville, C. W. 49

REMOVAL. MR. GEORGE E. HENDERSON has REMOVED his Law Office to his new Building, opposite the Upper Bridge. August 17th, 1860. 30

JONATHAN SISSON, BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, and Notary Public. Office—Hall's Buildings, over Glover Store, Belleville, April 19th, 1858. y24-n18

WALTER FINDLAY, LAW AGENT, Notary Public & Conveyancer, Division Court business punctually attended to and Debts collected. Office—Bridge-street, Hastings Village, Madoc. Madoc, Aug. 6th, 1858. y21 n28

A. R. DOUGALL, BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, and Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer. Office—Over Harrison's Book Store, Front Street, Belleville. 42

C. L. COLEMAN, BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, &c., Belleville. Office—In the West side of Front Street, and opposite Apothecaries Hall.

MESSRS. INNES & MACLEOD, CIVIL ENGINEERS, Provincial Land Surveyors, Architects, and Land and General Agents. Office—Dafoe House Building, Belleville. ROBERT I. INNES. HENRY & F. MACLEOD.

GEORGE NEILSON, DEALER in Printing and Wrapping Paper. All orders for Paper from the Moira Paper Mill will be addressed to him. Agents in Belleville, Messrs. J. & W. Sutherland, Front Street.

J. & T. TODD, BUILDERS, Residence, West Belleville. Stone and Brick Work done on reasonable terms. Stone, Brick and Plastering Work, Excavations, &c., measured. Building Stone constantly on hand for sale.

J. A. PHIPPEN, SOAP & CANDLE manufacturer. Opposite Weese's Hotel, Front Street Belleville. 22-15

HIDES, HIDES. HIGHEST price in Cash paid for Hides and Sheep skins, by J. A. PHIPPEN. 22-15.

THOMAS WILLS, COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. Office—In the new Brick Building on the Court House Square.

GILLESPIE & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS, Commission Merchants, Hastings Commercial Buildings, No. 1, Belleville.

WILLIAM MOORMAN KEEPS constantly on hand IRISH BURNED LIME, at his Kiln, about half a mile north of the Railroad Station, Belleville. 15

C. PONES, ARCHITECT and Builder. All orders with Mr. Jones, left at Mr. Hendrick's Grocery Store, Front Street, Belleville, will be punctually attended to. References given if required.

Same the rear of Hendrick's Grocery Store. Front Street, Belleville. 12

JAMES GEEN, UNDERTAKER, keeps constantly on hand COFFINS, and is prepared to attend to all calls in his line. A hearse furnished when required. Residence—In the Masonic Hall, John Street Belleville. y25n7.

CHARLES MARTIN, WHARFINGER and Commission Merchant, Plaster, Salt, Plaster, Coal, Water Lime, Cement, &c., constantly on hand for sale. Belleville, April 11th, 1860. 15

R. ELVINS, GROCER and Provision Dealer, keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries and Provisions, at the old stand, Front Street, Belleville. y27-tf

STEVENS HOUSE, FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE. This House is located in the business portion of the Town, and will be conducted as a first-class House. Good yard and stabling, and a good Livery attached. 48

WELLINGTON HOUSE, FRONT STREET,.....BELLEVILLE. THIS HOUSE still maintains the reputation of being second to none in this part of the Province. The most commodious Stables, Driving Houses, and inclosed yard, and attentive hostlers.

F. FAPINEAU, *Proprietor.*

Belleville, Aug. 13th, 1860. 30

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TRENT DIVISION.

GENTLEMEN,—The death of your late Member requires your suffrages to fill the vacancy.

A number of the Electors from various parts of the Division having urged upon me the necessity of contesting the Election in opposition to the Hon. Sidney Smith, Postmaster General, *lately defeated for West Northumberland*, I have consented to do so for the purpose of defeating him, unless you will consent to place your choice on some other person, in which case I shall be most happy to withdraw in his favor, and give him my support and influence.

Although personally unknown to many of the Electors, yet I feel warranted in saying that my past Parliamentary career is well known, and if elected I shall have no sectional views to carry forward, or any one locality in preference to another, but in all cases be guided by the actual requirements of the whole people.

BANKRUPT LAW.

I shall support a just and equitable Bankrupt Law for the benefit of Upper Canada Traders, as well as others, but not such a Law as the Government of which Mr. Smith is a Member, were forced to withdraw during the last Session of Parliament.

UNIVERSITY BILL.

I shall support a liberal Bill, that will meet with my warmest support, and any Act which will tend to make the University or our Colleges and Halls of Learning more efficient, in giving the Higher Branches of Education to the youth of our noble country, will meet with a response from me on all occasions. It is not within my province to know what the Government intend to do in reference to the question at issue. Judging from the past I have but little faith in their intentions.

LAW REFORM.

I have always been in favor of, as my past votes will show. The lighter the oath may be made for the Debtor, the more easy can he pay them.

CLERGY RESERVE QUESTION.

I thought that this question had been set at rest, but it seems Mr. Smith has dug up a pretended fragment of the *old bone*, by dragging in the existence of the Rectories.—Again, we find what was "the latest news by the Government." They had an interim of seven years ago—they have kept it in abeyance ever since—how much longer they will find technical reasons for so doing, I am unable to say. I am favorable to an early settlement of this question.

FEDERATION OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

I believe instead of "tinkering" with the defects of the Constitution of the United States," or instead of looking to Washington, we had better amend the defects in our own Constitution and improve it, by applying those wholesome checks, which will for the future prevent the Government, of which Mr. Smith is a Member, from so shamefully interfering with handling the funds of the country for any purpose whatever without the previous sanction of Parliament.

I believe we should first move without wrangle at home right before we seek for Federation and an expensive "Central Government."

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION

has long been my motto. I have not supported nor could I support such a measure, as would cause me to take or hold a position in any Government, where the heads of that Government for both sections of the Province repudiate it, as do Cartier and Macdonald. I go for Representation pure and simple, without regard to a Dividing Line between Upper and Lower Canada.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

May not be $70,000,000, but admitting it is $58,000,000, would it be a fact to say, $16 to the $1, and 1000 lbs per cart load 3687 horses, as many carts and harness, and at 20 feet for each horse and cart, a procession of near 12 miles in length. Electors this is not a sum to be lightly spoken of, and what assurance have we that it will not increase? Was all this debt incurred by former Governments for work of great and permanent utility?" Has not $20,000,000 of this debt been added within the last seven years? Where are the debts contracted without the consent of Parliament? Where the loans to the Grand Trunk? How much has been insured by the Coalition Government since information in 1854, let Mr. Smith answer?

THE TARIFF.

The raising or "readjusting the Tariff on important articles so as to secure a sufficient revenue, and, at the same time, incidentally to encourage home manufactures," may be fine, as the practice in the Province of Canada is to the letter "incidentally;" but, Electors, who pays for all this? Does the high Tariff, on what we cannot produce "incidentally," benefit the farmer or mechanic?

Are we to consider all the Public Works complete? Is there not already a demand for the enlargement of the Welland Canals to enable the carrying trade of the west to be more successfully competed for by Canadians, or are our improvements simply with the extra aid of the Grand Trunk, that we require no further improvements to develope the resources of our vast and growing country, and do we thus hope to reduce the cost of the economy of the Government of which Mr. Smith is a member, is of that character that will only have to provide for the ordinary administration of affairs, and that the country is rapidly increasing in wealth and population, you will see that the debt will speedily diminish and finally disappear." Taking the past for example the future looks gloomy enough.

INTERFERANCE.

Mr. Smith says he "shall advocate and sustain measures to suppress intemperance." It is only necessary to say, I have been a total abstainer for more than 34 years, and shall support all good measures—my motto has been, and is, equal rights and privileges to all classes of her Majesty's subjects, without distinction of party or creed.

THE DIVISION.

"I have" not "determined to reside permanently within the Division;" but I shall do all in my power, assisted by your votes, to enable Mr. Smith to carry out his determination, and by keeping him at home, give him an opportunity of becoming one of your "domestic institutions."

GRAND TRUNK.

I am opposed to any further aid to the Grand Trunk Railroad.

THE GOVERNMENT.

The Government of this country should be carried on by Parliamentary majorities, from both sections of the Province. Mr. Smith has assisted his colleagues to adopt and carry out the opposite course to the injury of Upper Canada, contrary to the principles he advocated from 1848 to 1854.

IN CONCLUSION.

Mr. Smith will have all the support Government can give him. Money will not be wanting on his part to carry on the contest, while I as an opponent to a member of the Government, must look to the spontaneous efforts of the electors opposed to that Government, to give me that honorable position which it is in their power to bestow.

Gentlemen, yours, &c., &c.,

BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, August 20th, 1861.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TRENT DIVISION.

GENTLEMEN,—In consequence of the death of your respected representative of that Hon. Edmund Murney, you will be called upon to elect a person in his place.—At the request of a large number of the Electors I have determined to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages. My past Parliamentary and official career and my political principles are well known to you; but before soliciting such a mark of your confidence, it is proper that I should declare my intentions for the future.

I shall support an economical measure for the administration of the estates of Bankrupts and Insolvents in Upper Canada, Traders as well as others.

Much of the public attention has been aroused to the question of

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

It has been alleged that the expenditure of the University and University College at Toronto has been excessive, and that the same or a higher standard of education should be attained at much less cost. I fully appreciate the importance of maintaining this great Provincial Institution in its full efficiency, but I am not at the same time unaware of the great service rendered to the youth of Upper Canada by the other Colleges existing therein. The University Act provides that any surplus remaining after paying the necessary expenses of the Provincial University and College shall be appropriated by the Legislature to the furtherance of academical education. The Government have ordered the issue of a Commission to inquire into this expenditure, with the object of applying any surplus that may exist, after fully providing for the requirements of the University and College, to the support of other seats of learning in Upper Canada.—The Government design further to ask the Legislature for additional aid and assistance to those Institutions from Upper Canada Building Fund—a fund belonging to Upper Canada, and only applicable to Upper Canadian purposes.

What great progress has been made during the last seven years in

LAW REFORM.

The expense of litigation has been much decreased, the administration of justice has been brought to every man's door, and the administration of law regarding criminals has been rendered more prompt, certain and effective. I think further reform is required, and that the increase of jurisdiction in the County and Division Courts, and a decrease of the fees of their officers are essential to the interests of the community.

The settlement of the

CLERGY RESERVE QUESTION

Has met with the decided approval of the people of Upper Canada. One fragment of that question still remains to be disposed of the Rectories. It was the intention of the Government to have introduced a measure into the Legislature for the purpose of their abolition on terms fair and equitable to all parties concerned. Technical reasons have hitherto prevented this, but now, I believe, all parties interested are willing to join in a measure for that purpose.

I shall support the policy for securing a

FEDERATION OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

We must, however, endeavor to take warning by the defects of the Constitution of the United States, which are now so painfully made manifest, and to form (if we can succeed in a Federation,) an efficient central Government.

REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.

My opinions on the subject of the Re-adjustment of the representation of the people in Parliament are well known. We obtained a new Constitution in 1841. Representation was then generously conceded to us by the British Government; a further measure to reform the Representation came into effect in 1854. In a new country like Canada, where changes constantly occur, it is unreasonable to suppose that such a reform can long be denied us, but this all other parties, Reformers should be agreed temperately and firmly. I have ever supported and will continue to give such a measure my strenuous support.

THE PUBLIC DEBT,

Instead being of $70,000,000, as alleged by the Opposition press, it only $58,000,000, against which there is on hand cash to the amount of nearly $3,000,000 making the debt only $55,000,000. This debt was incurred by former governments for works of great and permanent utility. The present Ministry have been compelled to provide for its liquidation, and have, therefore, readjusted

THE TARIFF

on important articles, so as to secure a sufficient revenue, at the same time incidentally to encourage home manufactures. The success of the policy in this respect is already shown by numerous manufactories of every description which have sprung up in both sections of the Province. The importation of articles under the extended free list has increased from seven to twenty-nine per cent.

When you consider that all our Public Works are completed—that the further aid we will only have to provide for the ordinary administration of affairs, and that the country is rapidly increasing in wealth and population, you will see that the public debt will speedily diminish and finally disappear." Taking the past for example the future looks gloomy enough.

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Gentlemen, yours, &c., &c.,

BILLA FLINT.

Belleville, August 20th, 1861.

MY HOME IS THERE.

BY JULIA L. WHEELER.

There is an isle, a bonny isle,
Miles proudly from the sea,
And, dearer far than all the world,
Is that sweet isle to me.
It is not that its hills are green,
It is not that its hills are fair,
But because it is my native land,
And my home, yes home is there.

There is a spot, a hallowed spot,
Looms up before my view;
Time's rapid flight can sully not
Its memories, strongly new.
Whilst hearts are faithful, constant, kind,
Of wherever we lonely roam,
Never can we find a balm for care
Except at home, sweet home.

Dear are the scenes, most fondly dear,
And bright youth's glowing hours;
Friendships ne'er fade, but, vivid, clear,
Are childhood's canny bowers.
Whilst pleasure's ruby cup we sip,
And dream of moments yet to come,
We'll never find unfailing joy,
Unless at home, sweet home.

Well may I love my native hills,
Surrounded by the sea;
Its woods, its meads, its rocks and rills,
Make paradise for me.
It may be other spots would deem
Another clime more bright and fair,
But Oh! it is my native land,
And my home, my home is there !!

Choice Reading.

EARTH'S PARTINGS.

This earth is full of sad and bitter partings; in almost every house is heard the voice of sighing, in almost every breast there is a bitter cord for the memory of the departed; "some have wandered to far distant lands, leaving loving ones at home, long years the days and hours as on leaden wings they drag heavily onward, while with aching hearts they think of the weary, weary miles between them; but most sad and bitter is the parting when the death angel calls the loved one home—when we see the darkening shadows gather—when we look our last into fond eyes that can never again return our loving glances—when we press our last kiss upon lips that, the angel's breath is chilling—when the bitter parting comes that life's cord has snapped and the cold grave has opened to receive the form we loved, and we lay them in their narrow house to sleep "death's dreamless slumber," with what a desolating sense of loneliness we return to our saddened home, where all this seem to breathe the spirit of the departed; we see the vacant chair—we listen for the well known step—we pant for the kindly smile—we sigh for the remembered voice, but, alas! "the places that knew them once shall know them no more forever." Truly, "earth is no man's abiding-place," one after another is taken hence; none can battle with the "last enemy;" none can age and putting youth walk hand in hand through death's dark valley.

The loved and honored sire, whose strong arm has guided and protected his little flock, is stricken; blanched faces gather around his bedside, dimmed eyes watch his departing spirit, and fainting hearts go forth to struggle in life's battle. The God of the fatherless be with them.

The young husband bends over the cold form of his departed wife, and his heart grows faint within him as he thinks of the dreary days before him; no kind breast wherein to lay his wearied head; no loving companion to cheer his drooping spirit in life's contest; no sweet smile or kind caress to greet him. In after days sweet memories of the past will cheer him; he will look forward to a glorious re-union will gladden him; but now he thinks only of the bitter, bitter parting, and sinks in utter desolation of soul.

And the wife is called to mourn her husband; the arms that have been her guide and support are now powerless to her and her children; the strong hands that ever gathered her in its close embrace, shielding her so tenderly from the storms of life, has ceased its beatings; and with aching hearts she goes forth, desolate and weary, shrinking spirit must wander forth alone—no, not alone, for the widow's God will ever listen to her cry, He will be her husband, and His strength uphold her fainting soul and bring her safely through all trials.

The sweet prattle of the babe is hushed, the raven like drop heavily over the bright eyes, the rosy lips grow white, and the pale, stricken mother bends over the angel form in speechless agony; the bright sunbeam that filled her bosom and heart with light, has returned to the source from whence it came, and dark night seems to be brooding over her. Thus all around us are weeping hearts and saddened memories, but we know that in you bright Heaven there will be no parting, no sad tears, no dark night, no evening shadows, but its golden streets will reflect the brightness from the Father's throne, and fill our souls with light; then let our hearts be comforted, let us forget the pain of parting in thoughts of the glad re-union.

HOW TO ADMONISH.

We must consult the gentlest manner and softest seasons of address; our admonitions must come like soft storm, leaving down and making those to droop whom it is meant to cherish and refresh. It must descend as the dew upon the tender herb, or like melting flakes of snow; the softer it falls the longer it dwells upon and the deeper it sinks into the mind. If there are few who love to hear anything to receive advice as they ought, it is often because there are few who have the discretion to convey it in a proper manner, and qualify the hardness and bitterness of reproof, against which corrupt nature is apt to revolt, by an artful mixture of seasonable and agreeable ingredients. To probe the wound to the bottom, with all the boldness and resolution of a good spiritual surgeon, and yet with all the delicacy and tenderness of a friend, requires a very dexterous and masterly hand. An affable deportment and complacency of behaviour will disarm the most obstinate; whereas if, instead of calmly pointing out their mistake, we break out into unseemly railing of passion, we cease to have any influence.

SELF REFORM.—If a man would reform the world, let him begin the work in his own body. How can he hope to purify others while his own breath is tainted? No other can begin the work for him. He must bring the physical into subjection to the spiritual—the sin born nature by his own power. He must second into the frosty air of purity himself before he can beckon others to follow him. If he remain at the foot of the enclosure, he can only set the part of a guide board which points out the way, never leading up to it.

Be not proud of voluntary poverty. He who despises the means of usefulness, despises social duty. One of the most sacred obligations of man, is to augment to the greatest extent possible, his power of doing good.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CURRY, M'CANDLISH & FIELD, have this day assigned to their estate and effects, for the benefit of their creditors to the undersigned, we therefore request the creditors of the firm to meet on delay to forward their claims, properly authenticated; and require all parties indebted to the firm to make immediate payment to us, or to W. H. Foster, Esq., our solicitor.

ROBT. L. INNES,
DUNHAM OCKERMAN,
Assignees.

Dated, Belleville,
10th day of June, A. D. 1861. 21-tf

THE GREAT BATTLE ON THE POTOMAC NEAR AT HAND.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

Washington, Sept. 10.

An early attack upon this city by the rebel army concentrated in Virginia has been so often predicted, without coming to pass, that such reports have almost become the subjects of ridicule; but from information received to-day from a most reliable source, the entire rebel army had advanced in great force from Fairfax Court House, and made that place its head quarters, the left wing extending up the river as far as Great Falls, and the left wing resting in front of Alexandria. The main body is upon the left, indicating an intention to carry out the programme previously mentioned, to attempt to cross the river at some point above the city.

The information derived from the source alluded to is, that the rebel generals have no intention of attacking our centre. They hope to cross the Potomac, overrun Maryland and obtain possession of Washington. It is very evident that if the information derived from this source is correct, a great battle will soon be fought, and from the very nature of things, it being for possession of the national capital, it will be severe struggle, such as modern history has not yet recorded. Look out for the battle of the Potomac.

The enemy have ceased to rely upon the once boasted individual superiority of Southern men, and relying on numbers, and hope, by an overwhelming force, to secure the coveted success. That the strength of the rebel army has been greatly underrated by the people of the loyal States, and even by prominent public men here, there can now be little doubt. It was stated several days ago, that reliable information had been received from Richmond that their army of the Potomac was between 250,000 to 300,000 strong. This statement has been very recently corroborated by a number of gentlemen of high reputation in Kentucky, who have returned from visits to the seat of war in Virginia within a few days. They all agree in the information that the rebel army of the Potomac is over two hundred and fifty thousand in number.

That an attack is imminent is apparent from various corroborating circumstances. Among others is the sudden preparations for the departure of ladies of known rebel sympathies and associations, who have perhaps better opportunities than other people to obtain correct information of the intention of the rebels, and who are getting ready to depart without delay, under apprehensions of an immediate attack upon the city, with such force and such prospects of success as to render it dangerous to remain here even twenty-four hours longer.

Three rebel prisoners were captured by our pickets to-day. They say they never heard of the death of Jeff. Davis, that there is not much sickness in the rebel army; that they are very strong, have plenty of bread and meat, and confirm the report that their entire army has moved from Manassas to Fairfax Court House, and that General Johnson and Beauregard have established their head quarters there. They do not deny that it is the intention of the rebels to obtain possession of Washington by crossing the Potomac above this city at a day as early as practicable.

THE SLAVE ELEMENT.

General Fremont's proclamation of emancipation, to all the slaves in the State of Missouri, whose masters are Secessionists has created no little excitement among our Southern sympathizing countrymen. We cut the following remarks upon it from the New York *Advertiser*:—

It is reasonable to suppose that so important a proclamation, as this document is, in all its phases is, was approved in advance by the President and Cabinet before it was issued. The reverse could scarcely be the case. That the part of it which relates to the freedom of the slaves of rebel rebels will meet with the approval of the loyal States does not admit of a doubt.—Nor can the legality of the measure be questioned. In its *spirit* it conforms to the confiscation act passed by the last Congress. Instead of being declared contraband the slaves of proved rebels are declared free, and the state is thus relieved of the burden of their support, &c., which nothing in the federal or state constitutions or laws compels them to do, and there remains only the question as to their disposal by sale, exportation, or otherwise. But while active rebellion against the government lasts the rebel's right to the services and services of his slaves, the protective power of the government remains in full force for the protection of the rights of the slaveholders who remain faithful to the Union and the constitution.

It is an interesting and important inquiry what effect this proclamation will have in Kentucky and the other border slave states. In prosecuting such an inquiry we must take into account the fact that the rebels in those states will do all in their power to alarm the public mind by misrepresentations of the true intent and extent of the proclamation. They will assert that Gen. Fremont has proclaimed a general emancipation, and that such is the course to be pursued by the federal government. This will for a time produce considerable exasperation. But truth is mighty and will prevail, and in course of time the people of Kentucky and other border slave states will learn that slave property in the hands of loyal men is as safe as ever it was, and that in the hands of the disloyal there is no safety for it. Self-interest will back up the promptings of patriotism and duty and the effect will be to strengthen the cause of loyalty and fidelity to the constitution.—And indeed whatever may be its effect in Kentucky, it will work at least one good, viz: that it will compel that state to decide itself on one side or the other, either for the Union or against it, and it is high time that the loyal citizens of the republic could judge who are their friends and who their enemies.

The *Tribune* on the same subject, says:

As showing the feeling concerning Gen. Fremont's proclamation among loyal people of all classes, even those whose prejudices do not at all incline them toward him, or toward the administration, it is well to note the remarks of the St. Louis *Republican*, a Democratic paper, and one which has been remarkable for hostility to Fremont and to the late Col. Benton, and certainly has not been remarkable for its devotion to the Administration of Mr. Lincoln. The *Republican* says that the measures in the proclamation "are measures of extraordinary stringency; but the justice of their promulgation by the supreme officer of the Army of the West, we are confident will be conceded by every just and loyal citizen." This comes from such a source, and from a paper which must know thoroughly the urgent necessity for the most rigorous policy, is important and of grave significance.

A REGIMENT OF LANCERS.

The following appeared in the telegraphic correspondence of the New York *Tribune* from Washington:

"Colonel Rankin, a member of the Canadian Parliament, was here a few days since and obtained power to raise a regiment of 1,600 Lancers, and to arm and equip them like the 16th English Lancers, with lance, pistols, sabres, & lance. The shaft of which is to be sixteen feet long, and the blade fourteen inches. The rendezvous will be Detroit. They will be in the field by December, and commanded by experienced officers."

The 1,600 Lancers are not yet raised; and the probability is they never will be if they are to be sought in Canada. The raising of such a regiment out of Canadian recruits would be clearly illegal; directly in the teeth of the Queen's Proclamation; and the Government could not allow any such proceeding. But we believe it is known in town, as the *Tribune* states, that Col. Rankin has been to Washington, where the offer was certainly made to him. Wonder if the journals which were so eloquent in condemning breaches of the neutrality laws by the British Provinces will have any sermons to preach on this text? Mr. Crampton and his agents were condemned for asking men to go to Halifax. Will Lincoln, Mr. Crampton and Mr. Rankin be in like manner abused for tempting Canadians to go to Detroit.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE AMERICAN WAR.

A MAN'S NEST.

In a sketch of the life of Col. Corcoran, the New York *Leader* mysteriously alludes to an "invisible army," which, "should the evil destiny of England, &c. &c., &c.,

This place is neither the place nor the time, says the *Leader*, to speak of another army as formidable in numbers and at least as well drilled as that to-day under Jeff. Davis, in the country which he holds a high post of command. It is an army scattered through the chief cities of the Union, and having a number of friends in every thousand island. It has, and for several years has had, companies and regiments and brigades not seen save by the eyes of the initiated. Some are in squads and companies and battalions, two or three nights every week, in nearly all the more populous towns and cities of the Union, and unlength and strength of most active drill. The army to which we refer is loyal to the Republic, and only wishes that the Republic were more loyal to the republican principles understood by Mirabeau, Jefferson, Wolfe Tone, and Robt. Emmett. Should the evil destiny of England lead her to take part against the Union in the present war, *then*, but not until then, will this invisible army, in which Corcoran holds a General's commission, swarm forth from its nest, and, after asking arms and transportships from our Government to give full employment, within sight of the Welsh coast, to the naval and military force of Great Britain."

HOW PRISONERS ARE TREATED AT RICHMOND.

The prisoners taken by the Confederates fare better than the Northern Press represent, judging from the following extract from a letter to the Charleston *Courier*, dated Richmond, Aug. 19th, 1861:

"The quarters of the Yankee prisoners still continue to be the picture-gallery of the town. You may always find there a crowd of idlers staring at the grated windows on either side of the street, and by listening a little you can hear nothing audibly as to the various incidents of the hour. Some of the fellows have no change of linen, and consequently are obliged to wait while that useful article undergoes the drying process after a wash. Those who have the means are allowed the privilege of receiving visits from their friends, and, if they are not, have, in some instances, been voluntarily provided from the wardrobe of our women. The officers occupy an adjoining building, and, from appearances, are more comfortably. Congressman Ely, they say, grows fat upon his diet, and seems in good health. Among their amusements are those of card playing, twain singing, cursing and debating. The latter is almost a part of the occupation of the officers—Ely acts as spokesman of the meeting, or occasionally takes a hand himself. Hasson, his Congressional competitor—a jolly, good-natured fellow, by the way, fat, funny, interesting—is the leading speaker, and the smaller guns predominate in the intellectual battery according to their various calibres. The subjects are anything and everything you can imagine, ranking on the gamut from the solemn to the ridiculous.

I have observed a number of them at large on the streets. One of them was a New York fireman, who, during his life his leather badge, and drinking at one of the bars with all the goods of a new fledged fireman to the success of the Southern Confederacy. Some gentleman asked him how he got there! "Oh!" was the reply, "my friends have some influence with Davis, and I was allowed privileges the others don't enjoy." So it seemed."

☞On Friday night twenty-five saloons in Washington, in which liquor was sold to soldiers, were closed by the Provost-Marshal. On Saturday morning each of the proprietors was fined $25.

☞The Portland *Advertiser* of Wednesday remarks:—The foreign mail by the North American, yesterday, was the largest received by this line of steamers for several months. Over ten thousand letters were received for distribution in the States.

☞A national detective police, says the Hartford, will speedily be organized and in active operation. At its head will be placed a well known western detective, of national reputation, and the supervision of the force will extend over the whole country.

☞Mr. Weir Harding, proprietor of the City Arms Hotel, King street, London, was killed by falling from the platform of an excursion train, last Tuesday. The accident happened about a mile and a half east of Princeton, near Paris.

France and the Sardinian Question.

(*From the European Times.*)

Amongst the many things with which Mr. Roebuck has lately been unfortunate at Sheffield the other day, the most astounding was his referen e to the speedy cession of the island of Sardinia to France, in the teeth of declarations to the contrary by the Emperor of the French himself. No words could be more explicit than those which Mr. Roebuck used on this occasion. "He knew," he said, "there had been a compact entered into with the King of Italy that the Emperor of the French should have the island of Sardinia as soon as he withdrew from Rome." This is tolerably strong, but Mr. Roebuck cleared the matter by going further. "I am stating a fact, not what I think, but what I know." A man must be very confident of his pro fundity from Washington! Colonel Rankin, a member of the Canadian Parliament, was here a few days since and obtained power to raise a regiment of 1,600 Lancers, and to arm and equip them like the 16th English Lancers, with lance, pistols, a lance. The shaft of which is to be sixteen feet long, and the blade fourteen inches. The rendezvous will be Detroit. They will be in the field by December, and commanded by experienced officers."

The 1,600 Lancers are not yet raised; and the probability is they never will be if they are to be sought in Canada. The raising of such a regiment out of Canadian recruits would be clearly illegal; directly in the teeth of the Queen's Proclamation; and the Government could not allow any such proceeding. But we believe it is known in town, as the *Tribune* states, that Col. Rankin has been to Washington, where the offer was certainly made to him. Wonder if the journals which were so eloquent in condemning breaches of the neutrality laws by the British Provinces will have any sermons to preach on this text? Mr. Crampton and his agents were condemned for asking men to go to Halifax. Will Lincoln, Mr. Crampton and Mr. Rankin be in like manner abused for tempting Canadians to go to Detroit.—*Montreal Gazette.*

THE AMERICAN WAR.

A MAN'S NEST.

In a sketch of the life of Col. Corcoran, the New York

recaptured, and Floyd's personal baggage, with that of his officers, was taken by Gen. Banham's brigade, which suffered most.

A general engagement is daily expected, and the report says cannot longer be delayed.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.

The Federal prisoners now in Richmond, number 1,400. No visitors are allowed to visit them, newspapers are denied them, and the supply of sugar and coffee is cut off.

The Mayor of Baltimore, Ross Winans and several members of the Maryland Legislature, were arrested on Friday and carried to Fort McHenry.

The gun boats near Cairo are said to have done more execution on the rebels than at first was supposed. By a paper received from the rebel camp, they acknowledged that the rebel gun boat Yazoo was blown down and sixty-eight killed and a large number wounded.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* of Friday, says:—

"We learn that a rumour was prevalent in Washington yesterday, that Gen. Fremont is to be superseded in his command, and that Quarter Master General Meigs is to take his place. We have also what we deem good authority for saying that this rumor, unlike many others, is founded on fact, and that Mr. Blair, at whose earnest recommendation Gen. Fremont was placed where he is, accompanied Gen. Meigs, in order to explain to Gen. Fremont the reasons and the necessity for this step. These reasons we think, it will be found, are that Gen. Fremont exceeded his authority by the proclamations he issued, that being the main document; and that he has in other respects acted in important matters not only without consulting the Government, but in contravention of its orders and practice."

MONDAY, Sept. 16.

Severe skirmishing took place yesterday between the outposts near the Chain Bridge, on the Potomac, with loss of life on both sides. The Confederates drove in the Union pickets, and afterwards burned a number of houses.

Several additional arrests of prominent citizens of Baltimore and of Maryland were made yesterday.

The following letter from President Lincoln to Major-General John C. Fremont was transmitted to the latter on the 13th inst.:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, 1861.

To Major-Gen. John C. Fremont:

SIR,—Yours of the 13th inst., in answer to mine of the 3rd inst., was just received. Assuming that you, upon the ground, could better judge of the necessities of your position than I could at this distance, on seeing your proclamation of August 30, I perceived no general objection to it. The particular clause, however, in relation to the confiscation of property and the liberation of slaves appeared to me to be objectionable in its non-conformity to the Act of Congress passed the 6th of last August, upon the same subject, and hence I wrote you expressing my wish that that clause should be modified accordingly. Your answer just received expresses the preference on your part that I should make an open order for the modification, which I will cheerfully do. It is, therefore, ordered that the said clause of said proclamation be so modified, held, and construed, as to conform and not to transcend the provisions on the same subject contained in the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes," approved August 6th, 1861, and that so far published at length, with this order.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.

The *Tribune* of this morning makes the following statement:—

"We commit no impropriety in announcing that the preparations for two important movements against the Southern coast are rapidly going forward, so that the expeditions will be ready to set sail within a very few weeks. In one of these the land forces will probably be under Major General Butler, and the other under Brigadier General Sherman, who is now in command of the important camp of Hampstead, L. I. We believe that the number of troops of all arms employed on the two expeditions will be about 25,000 men, with naval force of proportionate strength."

M. Tassara, the Spanish Minister, has called to aware the Secretary of State that the report from Charleston that the Captain General of Cuba has issued a proclamation recognizing the rebel flag is untrue. What has happened is that vessels from any port in the United States in possession of the rebels coming into a port with irregular papers, are admitted *ex gratia* without notice of their irregularity, just as they have been admitted in all other ports since the rebels obtained possession of the custom houses in the insurgent States. It is much less to say that no such vessels can be abroad without escaping the blockading force.

Serious fears are entertained for the crops of the South—the rains of last week are reported the heaviest and most general that ever were known, and were very disastrous. The Savannah *Republican* does not even now admits that the continuous rains have damaged them somewhat. The Baton Rouge *Advertiser* says that the worst feature of that vicinity is literally covered with the army worm, and that the fate of the crop will be sealed in a few days, for the rains and heavy atmosphere is favourable to the worm.

Gov. Magoffin has issued the following proclamation:—In obedience to the solemn and resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that Kentucky expects the Confederates or Tennessee troops to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally.

The following official dispatch was received at Gen. McClellan's headquarters to-day:

DRANESVILLE, Md., Sept. 15.

This afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, about eight rebels attacked the extreme right of my pickets, about three miles west of the place opposite Pritchard's mill. The affair was a spirited one, lasting about two hours. The enemy was driven from the field and breastwork they occupied. Eight or ten of them are said to be killed, and several wounded. Our loss one killed.

Our victory was complete. The troops behaved admirably. Our cannon were indispatched and rendered good service in the action.

(Signed) J. W. GEARY.
Col. 28th Pa. Regt.

There are rumours the foreboon that Gen. Fremont has resigned his command, and that the action has been taken in consequence of the restrictions placed upon his proclamation by the letter of the President.

The *Tribune* of this morning contains a severe article on the President's letter to Gen. Fremont, saying it takes away the penalty of rebellion, and leaves the war a mere scheme for mutual assassination.

The *Post*, an independent journal, also condemns the letter, saying it will have a bad effect in the Missouri, and that backward steps now will have no good result.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* furnishes the following intelligence:—

A messenger from Col. Mulligan's at Lexington reports that Gen. Price's advance guard reached Warrensburg on Tuesday, and Caleb Jackson made them a speech, the substance of which is as follows. He says:—Immediately after leaving Springfield he despatched Gen. Rains to cut off the counties bordering on Kansas of the marauding bands which had been devastating that section of the country; that he himself advanced to Rains' assistance, and their combined forces encountered at Big Drywood Creek the forces under Lane, Montgomery, and Jennison, and after a brisk skirmish of an hour the former's troops retreated and were pursued by his forces about 3 miles. The states his loss at three killed and 37 wounded, and says they buried three of Lane's men. He concludes by saying the enemy has continued to retreat northward from Fort Scott, which post they have abandoned, and adds, "this relieves me of the necessity of pursuing them into the soil of Kansas—the soil of which I am willing to invade unless her citizens shall cease to do so by committing robberies on the people of this state, and in that event I shall not only cross the border, but will lay waste their farms and utterly destroy the cities and towns of that state. Gen. Price claims to have 15,000 men, and his main body is approaching Lexington.—This newspaper brings an official report of a skirmish between the Confederates and Gen. Lane's forces, Fort Bledsoe, near Fort Scott, Sept. 4th.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th.

The *Tribune's* special dispatch says:—Last evening the Confederates approached our left wing in force, and destroyed several grain stacks and other property belonging to a number of cattle belonging to Union farmers.

An intelligent free negro from Fairfax, arrived here yesterday, the great part of the Confederates are arriving between Fairfax and Alexandria, where they have thrown up breastworks. He heard a Lieutenant named Hunter, owner of Hunter's Mills, say that the Confederates would take Arlington Heights and Alexandria this week with 200,000 men, and from there they intend to shell Washington.

After the fight at Lovinville, Gen. Beauregard was sent for to bring reinforcements from Manassas, as they feared we would overpower them. He came with a considerable body of troops.

A special dispatch to the *Post* says there is a rumor to-day that the offer of our Government to accept the proposition of the Paris Conference with reference to privateering, has been rejected by the European powers. The report, however, is not confirmed by any competent authority.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* writes as follows: Parties who arrived here this morning report that on Wednesday night Gen. Price was moving towards Sedalia with 11,000 men, and that Parson was there with 2,000 Confederates and 10 pieces of artillery.

Parties from Pettis County report a fight at Black Water, in which the Confederates defeated the Home Guard and burned the Black Water bridge.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH.

The accident on the Ohio and Marietta Railroad proved worse than was first reported. Four passenger cars went into the creek, one box and one baggage car on the top of them. These cars contained 293 men of Company E, F, G and I. The latter two companies are the principal sufferers. Capt. Howard, of company I is among the killed. Up to this time about 30 of the dead have been taken out, and there are under the wreck. The train is now on the way here with 92 of the wounded. The impression at the wreck is that 40 or 50 are killed. The indications are strong that the bridge was tampered with by malicious or ruthless persons. The bridge was 60 feet span, 10 feet high, and was lately inspected.

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

St. John, N. F., Sept. 14.

The *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool 4th, Queenstown 5th, arrived at Cape Race this p. m. with five days later news.

Political news unimportant.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Spies in the employ of the Government at Washington were reported to be on board of all trains and transatlantic steamers.

Another terrible railroad accident had occurred near London, by which thirteen persons were killed and fifty wounded.

The sales of cotton in the Liverpool market on Monday and Tuesday were 27,000 bales. The market closing unchanged.

Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions quiet.—Consols 92½ to 92¾.

England was about to send three more regiments to Canada. They will start about the middle of September, and will leave in the *Great Eastern*, which goes to New York.

The *Times* in an editorial, says the Government may have private reasons for the movement, but there are none apparent. It it is purely a defensive movement and a mere declaration of identity between England and Canada, it hopes that Canada will not take it for more than it means, but hold herself ready, if it should be needed, to protect herself. It is regarded as a wise guarantee against all complications, and calculated to strengthen her interior.

The *Times*, in another editorial, says the great question with the capitalists is the C. Loan. Should the Americans endure the burden of taxation to which their ancestors yet strangers! It is also argued that the temptation of high prices is almost sure to set some part of the cotton crop free.

FRANCE.—The following French diplomatic changes have been announced:—

The Duc de Grammont is changed from Rome to Vienna; the Marquis Delvette, from Constantinople to Rome, and the Marquis Mourtier goes to Constantinople.

A new pamphlet on the question of Rome had appeared and was attracting considerable attention. It was regarded as a daring imposition on the recent manifesto of the Emperor.

The Bank of France had advanced but closed dull at 89f. 40c. for money.

ITALY.—The resignation of M. Mingelliv, Minister of the Interior, had been accepted.

Baron Ricasoli had been nominated to the vacancy, with the charge *ad interim* of Foreign Affairs.

Victor Emmanuel had officially received M. Benedict the French Minister.

Additional successes were reported over the Neapolitan brigands.

It was also reported that some collisions had occurred between the Piedmontese troops and Papal gendarmes.

ARRIVAL OF THE ANGLO SAXON.

Father Point, Sept. 16.

The *Anglo Saxon* left Liverpool at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 5th; Londonderry on the 6th.

The *Nova Scotian* reached Londonderry and the *Edinburgh* Queenstown, on the evening of the 4th.

BRITAIN.—The London *Times* says the impression seems to be very general at Liverpool that passengers for other ports of United States required to be cautioned at the present juncture against any ready expression of opinion on the civil war.

It is alleged that persons in the service of the Washington government are on board all steamers both ways, and they assume to be Federalists or Confederates, as occasion may require.

The *Times* on the present aspect of American affairs argues that enough has transpired to show the subjugation of the South next to impossible, and submission in the highest degree improbable, all incidents of the war having been thus far favorable to the South. It says the establishment of passports and the suspension of *habeas corpus*, and other kindred measures, all of which are unavoidable, make travellers find themselves more at liberty in Venice than in New York. The *Times* doubts much whether the Americans, after the war is ended, will turn to the old form of government; thinks they must be two governments, and that they will be less democratic, and neither bear much resemblance to the lost republic.

The British Association for the advancement of Science was in session at Manchester.

FRANCE.—Politics unimportant.

M. Chevalier, the distinguished free trader, in the course of his speech at Montpellier, in which he held up France as the champion of social and political progress, regretted that those who evinced hatred and distrust of the Emperor, where some members of the British government, towards which the Emperor had loyally made advances, beneficial to both parties, and meriting a more sympathetic response.

Bourse on the 4th advanced to 67.60.

ITALY.—It is reported that Austria and Spain had addressed a collective note expressing their intention, in the event of the French troops being withdrawn from Rome, to each place a regiment at the disposal of the Papal government.

Signor Brignone had not accepted the Lieutenancy of Sicily. It is rumored it will be offered to Count Persano.

News had reached Turin of the disembarkation of some reactionists near San Elpidio, province of Ascoli. The troops of the National guards were in pursuit.

AUSTRIA.—The committees of eight counties, as well as the Municipality of Pesth, had been dissolved by order of the government.

A proposition was before the Croatian Diet that they should record an expression of the regret at the dissolution of the Hungarian Diet.

New Advertisements.

Stirling Mills—William Baker.
Belleville Grain Market—Wm Baker.
Auction Sale of Furniture—J. Bullen.
Hard Times—Mrs. Ashton.
Fall and Winter Goods—P. D. Conger.
New Jewellery Store—Henry Grant.
Bawden Accounts—John M. Wright.
Upper Canada College—G. R. R. Cockburn.
Melodeons—E. C. Flint.
Carriage Factory—Brown & St. Charles.
Provincial Exhibition—W. Shanly.
Lands for Sale—John Ivers.
Boot and Shoe Store—Geo. Gibson.
Stray Mare—John Dafoe.
School Teacher Wanted—J. Cavannagh.
One Acre of Potatoes for Sale.
Meeting of County Council—Thos. Wills.

WANTED,
AT "THE INTELLIGENCER" OFFICE,
An Apprentice to the Printing Business.
Belleville, Sept. 11th, 1861.

The Intelligencer.
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 20TH, 1861.

TRENT DIVISION—THE NOMINATION.

On Saturday last, the 14th inst., precisely at noon, Mr. Sheriff Corbett, in the discharge of his duties as Returning Officer for the Trent Division, made proclamation, and read the Writ directed to him for holding an Election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Hon. Edmund Murney. The audience was composed of about 2,200 persons, not more, if anything less. Some time elapsed after the proclamation was made before a candidate was nominated; the friends of neither of the gentlemen desiring to commence; each claimed the right to reply.—However, the people beginning to manifest great impatience, Col. Strickland came to the front of the Hustings, and in a very neat speech proposed the Hon. Sidney Smith. George Benjamin, Esq., M. P. P. for North Hastings, seconded the nomination, and offered some remarks upon Mr. Flint's votes, when he was last in Parliament. He declared he was an avowed supporter of the Government, and as Mr. Flint came out as an opponent he felt bound to oppose him, and he would. He addressed the audience for about an hour, during which time he pointed out the error which the people and press of this country committed in assailing the private characters of their statesmen. But notwithstanding all the enemies of the present Government had said, he defied any one and every one in the vast assemblage he was then addressing, to put their fingers upon a single act of corruption of the Ministry now in power. He also pointed out and proved the fallacy of the charge of French domination, proving that the majority of the offices, even in Lower Canada, were filled by men of British extraction.

Mr. Short then stepped forward, and after lauding Mr. Flint to the skies as the paragon of liberality and ability, entered into a defence of his own conduct. He said he took up the challenge thrown down by Mr. Benjamin, and he referred as an act of corruption to the £500 voted by the Assembly to Mr. Benjamin in compensation for his services as Chairman of the Committee on Printing. He did not deny that great services had been rendered by Mr. B., but it was the "pay" he objected to, as chairman. He then instanced the amount paid to Mr. McMicken for several years of arrears of amounts claimed by him while Custom-House Officer; forgetting to mention that this was a legacy left by the Reform party for the present men in power to settle. This was what Mr. Short termed acts of corruption. He then made a strong flourish about his own loyalty, and his devotion to Queen Victoria, and concluded by nominating Billa Flint, Esq. Mr. Stevenson, in a very few words, seconded the nomination, and deprecated the revival of the Rebellion Losses Bill. He was reminded that it was not at all surprising, inasmuch as he was a rebel himself, and had died during the rebellion to save his life.

Mr. Flint, with the consent of the Post-Master General, next addressed the people. He did so for two hours, and went over all the points he had gone over during his canvass; the same speech which the people of North Hastings have heard repeated for at least twenty times during the last three weeks, was repeated again at the nomination. Nevertheless, we doubt not many were there who had not heard him before. Mr. Flint acquitted himself very respectably, and was patiently listened to without any interruption. He defended himself against the attacks made upon him for his previous votes in Parliament, and no doubt satisfied his own supporters that he was a vastly proper man for the position he sought. He also attacked the acts of the Government, and particularly the Post Master's accounts. In this he was very lame, not even plausible, but certainly we never heard a speaker before talk such nonsense about book-keeping and accounts. He evidently knows but little of the former. It was funny, so it pleased his party. He retired after speaking two hours, when the Post Master General came to the front of the Hustings. He retorted in sharp and energetic language to the attacks made upon him by Mr. Flint's friends, and certainly exposed Mr. Short's inconsistency as completely as it could be done. Mr. Flint was glad to come down from the high seat he had taken when the Postmaster General began to address the audience, before he had been speaking five Minutes. As for poor Mr. Stevenson, he dwindled away and hid himself, so guilty did he feel when the Postmaster General turned but a few words in reply to him. Mr. Smith then went into Mr. Flint's votes, and as on all occasions, convinced those who were open to conviction, that Mr. Flint had voted to pay rebels, had voted to give more than $2,500,000 of Upper Canada funds to Lower Canada, and generally had showed himself as complete a slave to Lower Canada dictation as any man in the Province. Mr. Smith defended himself against the absurd attack of Montgomery's petition, defended the Government, proved beyond question, proved that the debt which the public complained was not incurred by them, but was left as a legacy by the party to which Mr. Flint belonged, and they had triumphantly and successfully carried the Province through the embarrassment which previous administrations had brought on. He did not speak for more than an hour, but had evidently made a favourable impression.—On his retiring from the hustings, the Returning Officer called for a division, and declared the majority to be in favour of the Hon. Sidney Smith. Col. Haultain then came to address the people, but they would not hear him. Mr. Flint made a similar effort, and with the same success. The people had stood patiently to hear all parties, in the rain, and were not inclined to listen any longer to what talkers had to say for their own gratification. We never saw a larger assemblage at any nomination, and we never witnessed a more orderly one on any political occasion.

POLITICAL MORALITY.

The *Christian Guardian* of the 18th inst., makes the following truthful remarks in reference to certain politicians who seek to occupy prominent places in the Councils of the country, and those who conduct political newspapers:

"People seem to have a sort of settled conviction that the tide of evil has set in with irresistible strength, and that it is vain to look any longer for perfect truth and honor in political men. The worst feature in the case is the horrible fact that *falsehood* is so common when the expression—barefaced and wholesale lying have become the *fashion* in politics! Can any one without shuddering observe how very little up a large proportion of our politicians and of our political news paper Press is to misrepresentation of each other's principles, misnomer and detraction against each others characters, and to *perversion and falsification of facts relating to each other?* We know there is a number of honorable exceptions, both among our public men and the public Press, yet is not the above too indelicate in generality and constantly enough to justify us in saying that it has become *the fashion?*

"The spirit of unrestrained falsehood in speech and writing is fast demoralizing the politicians of this province, and it has become an evil of the most fearful magnitude. One would suppose that our politicians men thought they had a dispensation from Heaven or the Pope, freeing them from all obligation to speak the truth. But is a lie less base or more when tells a lie to thousand hearers, or a newspaper to a thousand readers, tells a thousand lies at once, and the respectable man whose example of untruthfulness influences thousands, makes thousands as bad as himself."

Had the Editor of the *Guardian* been a politician and a member of the Clear Grit party in the County of Hastings, during the past and present election contests, he could not have described them better—he would have heard a young man making accusations against an opponent, and give names as authority, when it subsequently turned out that he had never even been spoken to upon the subject—he would have heard one brother publicly make a liar of another, and against who he would have heard Mr. Flint quoting resolutions and the Journals of the Legislature in the presence of a large number actually falsify them, as is shown by the following:—

"DUMMER, 13th Sept., 1861.

"The undersigned Electors of the Township of Dummer, were present at the meeting held in the Town Hall, on Tuesday night last, and heard Col. Kirkpatrick state that Mr. Flint had made a misquotation from the Journals of the House, and declare that his conference would not allow him to conceal the fact.

W. J. CORRIGAN,
JOSEPH PETERS,
HENRY WEBB,
THOMAS INGRAM,
PETER McNAUGHTON."

We might go on and multiply instances similar to the above, for hours, but the above is sufficient to show the people of this Riding the kind of "pay" who canvass for him. We placed upon the assertions of Clear Grit politicians.

Col. Haultain has since declared that Mr. Flint did not misquote the resolution, but *only misinterpreted it*. We can tell Col. Haultain that this misinterpretation has been persistently carried on, ever since the contest commenced, not only by Mr. Flint, but by his "pay" who canvass for him. We place the electors remember this, and judge of his explanations on other questions accordingly.

MR. FLINT'S RUNNERS.

The canvass of the Trent Division is progressing with great spirit, Mr. Flint, it appears, has a host of runners employed in going over the country, notifying parties of their indebtedness; of course they quietly forbear any threat, but they do not hesitate to tell what is expected from the parties. In one instance an Honourable who owes his position to Mr. Macdonald, is said to have lent his influence as the executor of an estate, to press a party for payment before he could get in his harvest, in default of his refusing to abandon his principle and vote for Mr. Flint. This man had opposed politically for 25 years. Others are employed in running about using names of influential men of all positions, and of all religions, declaring they are the firm supporters of Mr. Flint. These parties were caught in their falsehoods the other day, and exposed most completely.—In short, go where you will, in whatever direction you please, and you find one of Mr. Flint's runners, to the smallest employé of the Bridgewater establishment. We never knew such exertions made in any contest. Everything appears to be abandoned to the one object of securing to Mr. Flint a seat in the Upper House, by defeating a member of the Government. It has been positively a secret to us that one of Mr. Flint's chief supporters said, the other day, that it was not on account of the Government they were opposing Mr. Smith, but only to remove his influence which Mr. Bergin had obtained by giving office over a Williedge. This shows the animus of the party, and it shows, too, how completely those who voted for Mr. Benjamin would stultify themselves by voting now for Mr. Flint. The result of what we have seen brings us to the conclusion that there are but few who will attempt it. No one will deny that by defeating Mr. Flint, this County, that is, this Riding, will be placed in a false position, and we trust Mr. Flint will be defeated. He deserves it. Let it be remembered too that Mr. Flint's last words at the nomination were, "Gentlemen of the Ministry of the present day were the main issues, and so long as he had breath in his body, he would oppose the Ministry." Let it also be remembered that Mr. Flint was compelled to admit that in voting away $2,500,000 of the money belonging to Upper Canada, he did not know what he was voting for, that he thereby confessed his inability to form a correct opinion of a simple resolution, drafted for an express object, which he could not see, and that he only of all the members from Upper Canada was found voting for such a resolution. Shall he, with such a qualification, represent the Trent Division?

THE REV. DR. TRESHAM GREGG.

This gentleman, well known by reputation to most of our readers, as the unflinching opponent of Romanism, and champion of Protestantism; who for nine days, debated the doctrinal points of the Church of Rome in Dublin with Father Magui re, delivered a lecture in St. Thomas Church, Belle Town, on Wednesday evening last. The Rev. JOHN GRIER, A. M., in the Chair. The Church was crowded to excess. The lecture occupied over two hours, and was listened to attentively. "The Lecturer alleged that the announcement he had to make was one that was calculated to liberate the world and that the means of accomplishing this great result had been reserved in the arcana of Scripture 'shut up and sealed' to the present epoch because not till now had the purposes of God as Scripture implied, been fully ripe. The disclosure was the most wonderful sign of the times. Popery was to be overthrown, the divisions of Christendom were to be healed, the Jews were to be gathered, the present dispensation of partial darkness and light to be succeeded by a plenary display of the sense of the deep and dark places of the word of God. 'All nations would come and worship before him because his counsels had been made manifest.'"

THE COUNTY FAIR.

The annual Show of the South Hastings Agricultural Society is advertised to take place on Tuesday, the 8th of October. It will be held on the same grounds as last year. Stock, Implements, &c., will be exhibited on the Fair grounds, and produce, fruit, vegetables, &c., will be shown in the Athenæum. We hope to see a large turnout of the yeomanry of South Hastings.—Let every one who has a *superior horse*, cow, sheep, pig, or fowl, a basket of choice fruit, a bag of mealy potatoes, a mammoth squash or pumpkin, sweet butter, good grains—anything, in fact, that is worth exhibiting, bring it to the Fair, and let us see what improvement we are making from year to year. It is by thus comparing grains, and fruit, and vegetables, and stock, that we are enabled to improve upon what we have.

In connection with this Fair, allow us to offer a suggestion. Could there not be an exhibition in the evening of the fruit, roots, vegetables, fine arts, &c.? As this department is now managed, it is very unsatisfactory to visitors, as the articles on exhibition are scarcely placed in their position before they are taken away, and there is not sufficient time to allow of a satisfactory examination. If an evening show could be arranged, it could be made much more attractive by a display of flowers, and we are certain that our florists would readily contribute specimens of their productions. A small charge could be made to defray the necessary expenses. In other places these evening exhibitions are in every way successful. Let us try the experiment.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

It will be seen by our advertising columns, this week, that business men are beginning to appreciate the benefit of advertising, and the value of the *Intelligencer* as an advertising medium.

Among the announcements will be seen those of Mr. Wm. Baker, who in addition to his Grain Store in Stirling, and the Flour Mill management of Mr. Lavis, has leased the Moira Stone Mills, just outside the limits of Belleville, and hopes to see Stirling brand consumers, and "every other man."

The Auction Sale of Mr. Curry's furniture will be resumed on Saturday, at Bullen's Auction Rooms.

Mrs. Ashton advertises that to suit the hard times she has brought into market a stock of cloth, &c., which for price and quality is unsurpassed.

The Boot and Shoe merchants are already opening a portion of their Fall and Winter Goods, and it will be observed that Mr. Conger has a large stock ready for inspection and purchase.

Those who want Jewelry, Watches, and Silver Ware need not go abroad for these goods, for in addition to our former well applied advertisements, a new store has been opened by Mr. Henry Grant, in Holden's Buildings, Front street.

"Music hath charms," etc., and if you want to give a charm to the firesides during the long winter evenings now fast approaching, go and purchase one of Mr E. Flint's Melodeons.

Mr. G. A. Brown, it will be seen, has taken Mr. St. Charles into partnership, and they are now carrying on the Carriage business on a more extensive scale, in their new premises, near the upper bridge. They make excellent carriages, and in style and finish equal to more pretentious establishments.

NOTICES OF PERIODICALS.

THE ENGLISH REVIEW: Leonard Scott & Co., No. 54, Gold Street, New York, July, 1861. The contents of this number are:—Popular Education in England—Literary Remains of Albert Durer—Carthage—The Novels of Fernan Caballero—Watson's Life of Porson—The Countess of Albany, the last Stuart—Buckle's Civilization—Travels in Spain and Scotland—Dr. Chaillu's Adventures in Equatorial Africa—Church Reformation in Italy—Count Cavour.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY for July contains the following papers:—Thomas DeQuincy—Montalembert on Western Monachism—The English Poets—Authors of Virgil—Man's Ancient Law—Scottish Character—Russia on Gen Amour—Cavour—Democracy on its Trial.

As new volumes of the four Reviews and Blackwood commence with July, now is a favourable time to commence new subscriptions. For terms &c., see advertisement on 4th page.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, always charming, always attractive, loses none of its fascinating qualities as it grows old. The October number, full of pleasant and reading, has no equal. L. A Godey, publisher, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Three dollars a year.

THE HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL.—A. Hartill & Co., Boston, Mass. $1.25 a year.

This is a large family Journal, published in weekly and monthly parts, and is filled with a judicious and varied assortment of useful and entertaining literature, music, coloured fashion plates. The Household Journal, from what little we have seen of it, is in our opinion, one of the cheapest and best family Magazines that can be procured.

THOSE FOR BELLEVILLE.—What will be done with the 22,500 additional troops which England is sending to Canada; and where will they be stationed? are questions which are just now in everybody's mouth. Of course, the leading cities and the most exposed positions, will receive the largest number, but is Belleville to be left to the tender mercies of the ruthless invader?—True we have the Bonnie Belle Hills, whom we are sure would do their country excellent service, but we are afraid they could not quiet the fears of weak-minded men and faint-hearted women, in case of an attack from that "invisible army" a New York paper talks of. Belleville is admirably situated for the centralization of a large force—it is a position from whence operations could be made in various directions. We trust the authorities who have the disposition of those forces, will make Belleville the head-quarters at least one Regiment.

"STRAYED OR STOLEN."—Within the past months, a great many cattle and horses have been advertised as "lost, stolen or strayed" in this vicinity, but that a small proportion have been found. What have become of the missing ones? There can scarcely be a doubt but they have been stolen, and we strongly suspect that there is an organized gang who are operating in various parts of Canada, for we observe by our Western exchanges that the number of missing cattle has increased very much of late. It would be well for owners of horses or cattle to exercise a little more than the ordinary degree of watchfulness in the future. If one or two of the miscreants were caught and punished, it might put an end to the business.

DISENGENUOUSNESS.—The *Globe* and its satellites endeavor to make the Postmaster General responsible for the outrage committed upon the Grit dinner party at Cobourg, and consequently try to injure Mr. Smith's position in the present electoral contest.—When it is known that Mr. Smith is not a resident of Cobourg, but of Peterboro'—that Cobourg is not in the Trent Division—and that Mr. Smith was sixty miles from Cobourg at the time of the Dinner, the unfairness and baseness of the *Globe* will readily be seen. It is another piece of villany that has brought political ruin upon the leaders of the Grit party, and will, if persisted in, most assuredly destroy the whole fabric.

TORONTONIANS JUBILANT.—The Torontonians had a grand celebration on Tuesday of last week in honor of opening their Street Railway, running through Yonge Street to Yorkville. There was a dinner, a concert, and a ball. The Journals of the once "muddy little York," are jubilant upon the success of their Railway. The *Leader* says:—"Our Street Railway is an accomplished fact; and the city may now point to another sign of its rapid progress in the acquisition of facilities, belonging to growing and prosperous communities. The opening yesterday was an event in local history; showing that Toronto is still the leader of city improvements in Canada."

PROVINCIAL FAIR.—The Provincial Fair takes place next week at London, commencing on Tuesday and lasting until Friday. The buildings are all finished, and are said to be commodious and every way suitable for the purpose, and the grounds are in an excellent position. It will be seen by advertisement, that the Grand Trunk Railway will carry passengers for half fare.

SHANNONVILLE FAIR.—The Fair at Shannonville on Tuesday last, was very numerously attended. There was a good show of cattle, and quite a number changed hands. Henry Corby, Esq., of Belleville, was the largest purchaser, having bought twenty-one head. Several were purchased by Messrs. Clements, Snell, Gibson, and others, also of this Town.

LAVAL.—The nomination for this constituency took place at St. Rose, on Monday.—Solicitor General Morin and Major Bellerose were nominated. The show of hands was in favor of the Solicitor General, whose chances of success are said to be very favorable.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

A FLOTILLA.

The U. S. Government has certainly shown increased energy and activity in the prosecution of the war within the last few weeks, and there is no disposition to back down. The N. Y. *Tribune* says:

"Shipbuilders, riggers, caulkers, &c., are busy everywhere throughout the city in the service of the Navy Department. Boatbuilders are likewise kept busy on the piers, as well as numerous iron founders and machinists. The result of such extensive energy as has been lately exhibited in the department of Navy, will be all transacted within a few weeks in the departure from our port of an armed flotilla of sail and steam, of sufficient tonnage to carry the Stars and Stripes wherever it may see fitting out or already in ordinary at the Navy yard we cannot exactly see, but it is certain that the naval commanders under whose charge the work is going forward have not discontinued purchasing, while of the number bought some idea may be formed of what we have already published."

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

"WONDERS NEVER CEASE"

SIR,—In the *Hastings Chronicle* of the 11th inst., I noticed an article under the above heading, containing an "august and virulent attack" on the Rev. A. C. Gillies, signed by the Rev. A. C. Gillies. Now, sir, I have a great deal of respect for a minister of the gospel, so long as he does not step out of his sphere, but when he leaves the sacred desk, doffs his surplice, and instead of writing sermons malignantly writes letters, for the purpose of injuring some one he knows nothing of, just because he happens to be politically opposed to him, I say, we lose all respect for the divinity enshrined in him, and treat him as a party-politician, and not as a minister. He begins by saying, "I am not a politician, but I like men of principle." It did not occur to this sapient clergyman that if he had been in possession of more of what he calls principle, he would never have consented to pollute himself by breathing a political atmosphere, by hanging around that bar of intemperance," which he affects to abhor, and following after a man he seems to despise, instead of being a meek and humble follower of the lowly Nazarene character he is expected to emulate. This exemplary "shepherd" then goes on to say, "Mr Smith, who was, I believe, kicked out of his own constituency, like the unclean spirit, is seeking rest in this part of the world. I suppose upon the strength of his influence he will cut out honor save in his own country." I certainly think he should not make a cudgel of that holy book, the bible; he should leave that with his sacerdotal robes, and not degrade it by hurling the only parts he knows at the head of any man. Any gentleman not connected with the "shepherd's" sacred profession would have said Mr. Smith was *rejected by his own constituents*, but he uses much more beautiful, more refined and impressive language, viz: "he was kicked out of his own constituency." Perhaps it would be well to state for the benefit of this *divine* politician, that other statesmen besides Mr. Smith have been "kicked out of their own constituencies;" for instance Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Bright, our own Hon. R. Baldwin, and his own beloved George Brown. Again, he says, "when this benighted politician comes round begging for votes, he will stand (so I am told) behind the bar of intemperance, and yell Labelford (Landford) and still this man begging for votes, he will shamefully misuse the sacred pulpit, by calling on the people to pray that the "shepherd," a man of elegant, sombre visage, would perpetrate a joke. Oh no! it must be an orthographical error; he means benighted or involved in darkness, which could not have been the case when HE, "one of the lights of the world," was near him. How little great men are appreciated sometimes. There stood the profound philosopher, the poet and the "shepherd," with folded arms, calmly and patiently waiting in the harrooom for the Post-Master General to come forward, lat in hand, as well as inclined head, and quietly replied to him in coincidence Brisk with him (while the naughty Smith, displeased in ignorance of the fact that Mr. A. C. Gillies was a Church Landlord) instead of treating the Rev. gentleman at least with bar-room courtesy. In his concluding sentence he says, "to say nothing of his other untruths," &c., &c. Now, in the beginning of the letter he says, "I am no politician," which means, I suppose, that he is ignorant of politics; then how does he know that Mr. Smith told untruths, when he himself admits he was not a witness of what he was speaking. But I will leave this "shepherd" of long prayers, and longer ears to his own reflections, with one suggestion, that in future he had better write his sermons in poetry, as they will be even greater curiosities than his articles in prose. It is not necessary that I say one single word in defence of him the part of the sexton for Dogberry, for he has already written himself down an ass, I should just say to the sexton, look well to your flock, gentle "shepherd."

Yours, &c., Z.
Township of Madoc, Sept. 19th, 1861.

To the Editor of The Intelligencer.

SIR,—I find in the Belleville *Intelligencer* of the 6th inst., a communication from Bridgewater, to which the writer dare not attach his name.

I therefore think it my duty, as an Orangeman, to refute the falsehood and slander therein contained, and give you the facts connected with the subject of said letter as they occurred, basically:—

An Orange Lodge was being built in the village of Bridgewater. Mr. Flint gave the ground, as a gift and subscribed in addition the sum of $25. Thereupon a subscription list was opened and several persons signed it a few of them paid. Mr. Flint paid his, independent of his supplying the materials for the building as it now stands. The leading men in Mr. Flint's establishment subscribed less than twenty members of distance. At the last General Election Mr. Flint voted for Wallbridge, but I know that he did not use his influence either directly or indirectly against Mr. Benjamin. If he had done so the result would have been quite different. Certain I am that the three letter at the commencement, did not leave the shop for one hour either to canvass the Village or Township against Mr. Benjamin. The writer of that false epistle says the Brethren voted for Wallbridge and most of them voted for Mr. Benjamin.

Now, there are but two members belonging to the Lodge who have votes, and both of them exercised their privilege without any attempt being made to coerce or control them. So much for the expression of the writer of the letter that most of the Brethren voted for Mr. Benjamin," two only being qualified to vote on that occasion.

The writer further states that certain parties wished to withdraw from the Institution after the Elections were over. This is false, as the Institution is in a healthy condition and he is the only individual who intimated any desire to do so.

The Orangemen know that every Officer connected with the Institution is bound to deliver up everything in his charge belonging to the Lodge before his certificate can be signed.

Again the writer says the Book-keeper and one or two others owed their places from Mr. Flint's influence. This is utterly false and without any foundation whatever, as the list can be seen without any exertion. Mr. Flint, and the Book-keeper, will prove that the writer of the epistle referred to, is no well wisher to Orangeism or he would not have uttered such base and groundless falsehoods; and further, I firmly believe it was done with a view to injure Mr. Flint's influence on that Body in the Trent Division.

I beg to refer your readers and the Brethren to Brother Robert Barry, Master of Queensborough Lodge, who is ready and willing to certify to these facts.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
ROBERT NELSON,
Dis. Dep. of No. 7, C. H.

For the Intelligencer.

BAWDEWATER, Sept. 18, 1861.

SIR,—I observed that Mr. Robert Nelson has, like Mr. Carpenter, come to the rescue of Mr. Flint, but as he does not touch the points in my letters, I feel constrained to worthy of the notice, further than to say, that it must be borne in mind that both Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Nelson are servants of Mr. Flint, and not at otherwise than they are now doing.

Yours, &c., 26.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Fall Wheat, ⅞ 60 lbs	4

The Intelligencer.

AND BELLEVILLE AND HASTINGS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

PUBLISHED FRIDAY MORNINGS, CORNER FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL. CHARITY IN ALL.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME 27. BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, CANADA WEST, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1861. NUMBER 36.

Business Directory.

DRS. LISTER & HENRY,
RESIDENCE and Office Corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
JAMES LISTER, M. D., Licentiate of Medicine, Member R. C. of Surgeons, London.
WALTER S. HENRY, M. D., Graduate of McGill University, Montreal.
F. S.—A vacancy for one or two students. Belleville, July 7th, 1860. 26

DR. B. S. WILLSON,
PHYSICIAN, & SURGEON. Residence, Coseln.

A. A. YEOMANS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, Hastings Village, Madoc. Office next door to Wright's Grocery Store. 34

W. W. ELMER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, & ACCOUCHEUR. RESIDENCE, Hastings Village, Madoc. 25561

ROSS & BELL,
BARRISTERS, &c. &c., have removed their Law Offices to Mr. Nosworthy's building, on the corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, and directly opposite the Post Office and Dafoe House. 19

CHARLES FRANCIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Trenton, C. W. 19

MORGAN JELLETT, JR.,
SOLICITOR, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Also, Agent for the following first-class Fire and Life Insurance Companies—"LIVERPOOL AND LONDON," "BRITANNIA," AND "CANADA," Stirling, C. W. 6

DEAN & DIAMOND,
BARRISTER and ATTORNEY-at-Law, &c., &c., Office, Bridge Street, opposite the Post Office, Belleville.
W. W. DEAN. 48 A. DIAMOND.

WM. HAMILTON PONTON,
(Registrar of the County of Hastings.)
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-at-Law, Belleville, C. W. Nov. 8, 1859.

T. A. LAZIER,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Office, Bridge-Street, next door to the Empire Hotel, Belleville, C. W. 49

DIMOVAL.
MR. GEORGE E. HENDERSON has REMOVED his Law Office to his new Buildings, opposite the Upper Bridge. August 17th, 1860. 30

JONATHAN SISSON,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, and Notary Public.
Office—Ham's Buildings, over Glass' Store, Belleville, April 19th, 1858. 274-12

WALTER FINDLAY,
LAW AGENT, Notary Public and Conveyancer, Division Court business punctually attended to and Title Deeds examined.
Office—Hastings Village, Madoc
Madoc, Aug. 6th 1858. v21 n33

A. R. DOUGALL,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, and Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer.
Office—Over Harrison's Book Store, Front Street, Belleville. 42

C. L. COLEMAN,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY at Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, &c., Belleville.
Office—On the Westside of Front Street, and opposite Apothecaries Hall.

MESSRS. INNES & MACLEOD,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, Provincial Land Surveyors, Architects, and Land and General Agents.
Office—Dafoe House Building, Belleville.
ROBERT L. INNES. HENRY A. F. MACLEOD.

GEORGE NEILSON,
DEALER in Printing and Wrapping Papers. All orders for Paper from the Moira Paper Mill to be addressed to him. Agents in Belleville, Messrs. J. & J. Sulbaldie, Front Street.

J. & T. TODD,
BUILDERS. Residence, West Belleville. Stone and Brick Work done on reasonable terms. Stone, Brick and Plastering Work, Excavations, &c., measured. Building Stone constantly on hand for sale.

J. A. PHIPPEN,
SOAP & CANDLE manufacturer. Opposite Weese's Hotel, Front Street Belleville. 52-15

HIDES, HIDES,
HIGHEST price in Cash paid for Hides and Sheep skins, by
22-15. J. A. PHIPPEN.

THOMAS WILLS,
COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent.
Office—In the new Brick Building on the Court House Grounds.

GILLESPIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, Commission merchants, Hastings Commercial Buildings, No. 1, Belleville.

WILLIAM MOORMAN
KEEPS constantly on hand FRESH BURNED LIME, at his Kiln, in Belleville, half a mile north of the Railroad Station, Belleville. 15

C. FONES,
ARCHITECT and Builder. All orders with which he may be favoured in the above business, will be punctually attended to. References given if required.
Shop in the rear of Hamilock's Grocery Store, Front Street, Belleville. 13

JAMES GEEN,
UNDERTAKER, keeps constantly on hand Coffins, and is prepared to attend to all calls in his line. A hearse furnished when required.
RESIDENCE—In the Masonic Hall, John Street Belleville. v2507.

CHARLES MARTIN,
WHARFINGER and Commission Merchant. Flints Wharf. Salt, Plaster, Coal, Water Lime, Cement, &c., constantly on hand for sale. Belleville, April 11th, 1860. 12

R. ELVINS,
GROCER and Provision Dealer, keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries and Provisions, at the old stand, Front Street, Belleville.
July 24th, 1860. 27-tf

STEVENS HOUSE,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE. This House is located in the business portion of the Town, and will be conducted as a first-class House. Good yard and stabling, and a good Livery attached. 45

WILLINGTON HOUSE,
Fronty Street, ... BELLEVILLE.
THIS HOUSE still maintains the reputation of being second to none in this part of the Province. The most commodious Stables, Driving Houses, and enclosed yard, and attentive hostlers.
F. PAPINEAU, Proprietor.
Belleville, Aug. 13th, 1860. 30

Business Directory.

J. D. TROUSDALE, M. D., F. R. S. Ca., PROVINCIAL LICENTIATE, has commenced the practice of Physic, Surgery and Obstetrics, in Shannonville. Dr. Trousdale is a graduate of the University of Queen's College, Kingston, C. W., and also of the Berkshire Medical College, Mass., U. S.

MADOC HOTEL,
SIMON MCKENZIE, Proprietor; east side of Mudwasks Street, in the Village of Hastings, C. W. Careful hostlers always in attendance. Good yards and stabling. 19

R. HOLDEN & Co. DEALERS IN DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS &c. FRONT ST. BELLEVILLE, C.W. ESTABLISHED 1850

Angus McFee,
WATCHMAKER, SILVERSMITH,
AND JEWELLER.
AND Dealer in all kinds of English and American Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, opposite Holton's Dry Good Store, Front Street, Belleville.
☞ The highest price paid for Old Gold and Silver. 13

JOHN LEWIS, IRON-MONGER FRONT ST. BELLEVILLE.

HASTINGS HOUSE, MADOC,
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint the traveling public, that he has removed to his new and commodious premises, (formerly the "Franklin House") which he has enlarged, thoroughly renewed, and at great expense and labor made one of the most comfortable and convenient Hotels in the country.
New and extensive Stables, and a careful Hostler always in attendance.
Stage to Belleville leaves this house every morning at 8 o'clock.
LYMAN MOON, Proprietor.
Madoc, Dec. 10. 1860. 47-tf.

MOIRA HOTEL,
Village of Moira, - - - - - Huntingdon.
THE subscriber having bought the premises belonging to the late Mr. Ferguson, opposite the Town Hall, Huntingdon, has opened the house as an Hotel, where every accommodation will be provided for the travelling public.
DANIEL GEROW.
Huntingdon, June 16th, 1861. 22-n3

Insurance Agencies.

INCORPORATED 1810 ! !
HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Comp'y.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS
$1,002,105.81,
With a successful business experience of more than Fifty Years.
T. O. ALLYN, *Sec'y.* H. HUNTINGTON, *Pres.*
POLICIES ISSUED AND RENEWED; LOSSES equitably adjusted and paid IMMEDIATELY upon satisfactory proof, in *New York funds*, by the undersigned, the DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT.
ROBERT TANNAHILL,
Agent for Belleville and vicinity.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL,..... £2,000,000 Sterling.
HAVING in connection with my Kingston Agency for the above well known Company, also been appointed AGENT FOR BELLEVILLE and neighborhood, I beg to intimate that Applications for Risks for this section of the country will be received by me at my Office in the Office of the Commercial Bank of Canada, Belleville.
DOUGLASS TRENTISS.
☞ N. B.—No charge for Policies made by this company.
Belleville, 22nd Sept., 1860. 36

LOANS UPON FREEHOLD PROPERTY.
THE CANADA AGENCY ASSOCIATION OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
HAVING NEGOTIATED LOANS to the extent of $700,000, upon freehold property in Upper Canada, within eighteen months of commencing operations is prepared to negotiate further loans, for sums varying from four hundred dollars to ten thousand dollars and upwards, upon improved Farms, for a term of five years, at eight per cent interest.
The Toronto Board having received a large amount
FOR IMMEDIATE INVESTMENT,
Are now able to make advances to a considerable extent upon approved farm properties without delay.
Parties who may be desirous to obtain loans through the Association, by applying to the undersigned will receive forms of application and all necessary information.
A. R. ROCHE, *Manager*,
Wellington street, near John street.
Toronto, October 1, 1860.

INSURANCE.
British America Assurance Company,
Oldest Chartered Canadian Office,
INCORPORATED 1833.
CAPITAL, ... $400,000,
HAVING been appointed Agent for the Above company, which is well known to be as safe, reliable and liberal, as any Insurance Company doing business in this Province, I beg to request the patronage of my friends and the public generally.
J. C. FRANCK,
Belleville, August 29th, 1860. 32-tf

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company.
CAPITAL £2,000,000 STERLING.
J. H. MAITLAND, of Montreal,
Resident Secretary.
Canada West Farmer's Mutual
AND
STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE,.....HAMILTON.
This is purely a Farmer's Company.
The undersigned continues to take risks in the above Companies, and will personally attend to all applications in any part of the county.
Address P. R. PALMER,
83 Belleville.

WM. CLARK,
Merchant Tailor,
WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he still continues the business in all its branches, at his
OLD STAND, FRONT STREET,
opposite Fanning's Hotel.
☞ Paris, London and New York Fashions received regularly.
Orders punctually attended to, and garments of every description manufactured in the latest styles, and warranted to fit.
WM. CLARK.
Belleville, Feb. 10th, 1860. 8

JOSEPH BULLEN
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Bull Buildings, Front Street.
MR. J. BULLEN begs to inform the public that he has commenced business in the above premises, as an Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, and will be happy to attend to sales in either Town or Country.
In connection with his business, he will keep in stock a general assortment of
Groceries,
Crockery,
Ready-made Clothing, &c.
Which he will sell at the
Lowest Cash Prices.
He has now on hand one of the most varied and CHEAPEST lots of *CROCKERY* and *GLASSWARE*, ever offered for sale in Belleville, to which he invites attention.
☞ Advances made on consignments, and prompt returns of sales rendered.
JOSEPH BULLEN.
Belleville, Sept. 6th, 1861. 33tf.

REMOVAL.
Hambly's Bakery, Confectionary, and SALOON.
THE subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has *REMOVED* his establishment to those spacious premises lately occupied by Mr. Very, on Front Street, which have been entirely refitted, and with increased accommodation he trusts he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may honour him with their custom.
BREAD AND FANCY BISCUITS, &C.
CONFECTIONARY
of all kinds at Wholesale and Retail,
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
FRUITS OF ALL KINDS IN THEIR SEASONS.
THE SALOON
will be furnished with the *CHOICEST WINES AND LIQUORS*. PALE and other ALES of superior qualities, and
London Porter.
FRESH OYSTERS ALWAYS ON HAND.
☞ Refreshments or Suppers supplied to Balls, Parties, or Pic-Nics.
P. HAMBLY.
Belleville, March 14th, 1860. 8

NEW MERCHANT
TAILOR SHOP,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.
WM. WATT.
WHO for many years has been connected practically with the above business, has opened out a select stock of
Ready Made Clothes,
AND CLOTHS,
suitable for the season, which he will sell or make up to order, at rates as reasonable as any shop in the county.
He will warrant himself, and can therefore be recommended with safety.
All orders will receive prompt attention, and satisfaction be ensured.
SHOP—One door south of Hambly's Saloon, Front Street.
WM. WATT.
Belleville, May 6th, 1861. 16

EMPLOYMENT.

THE undersigned are desirous of securing the services of a few young men to engage in a Travelling Agency, upon a salary of

FORTY DOLLARS PER MONTH,

and all expenses paid. This is an opportunity seldom offered, and to those who merit the approbation of the subscribers, by strict attention to business, can rely upon constant employment for a term of years. For further particulars address, post paid,
CONANT & DRAKE,
31 Main St., Atkinson Depot,
31-2m New Hampshire, U. S.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. CURRY, M'CANDLISH & FIELD, have this day assigned all their estate and effects, for the benefit of their creditors to the undersigned, we therefore request the creditors with the least possible delay, to forward their claims, properly authenticated; and require all parties indebted to the firm to make immediate payment to us, or to W. H. PERROS, Esq., our solicitor.
ROBT. L. INNES,
DUNHAM OCKERMAN,
Assignees.
Dated, Belleville, 10th day of June, A. D. 1861. 21-tf

☞ DEEDS and Memorials for sale at this office, cheap for cash.

I DO NOT LIKE TO HEAR HIM PRAY.

I do not like to hear him pray,
Who loans at twenty-five per cent,
For that I think the borrower may
Be pressed to pay for food and rent;
And in that book, which all should heed,
Which says we after shall be blest,
As sure as I have eyes to read,
It does not say "take interest."

I do not like to hear him pray
On bended knees, about an hour,
For grace to spend aright the day,
Who knows his neighbor has no flour,
I'd rather see him go to mill,
And buy the luckless brother bread,
And see his children eat their fill
And laugh beneath their humble shed.

I do not like to hear him pray,
"Let blessings on the widow be,"
Who never seeks her home to say:
"If want o'ertake you, come to me."
I hate the prayer so loud and long,
That's uttered for the "orphan's weal,"
By him whose sire crushed by wrong,
And only with the lips doth feel.

I do not like to hear him pray,
With face as long as any rail,
Who never means his debtor to pay,
Because he can't be put in jail;
For caution asks the written bond,
But friendship trusts the word alone;
And he's a knave where'er he's found,
Who never comes the debt to own.

I do not like to hear her pray,
With jewelled ears and silken dress,
Whose washerwoman toils all day,
And then is asked to "work for less."
Such pious shrieves I despise
With folded hands and air demure,
They lift to Heaven their "angel" eyes,
Then steal the earnings of the poor!

I do not like such soulless prayers;
If wrong, I hope to be forgiven;
Ne angel's wing them upward bears—
They're lost a million miles from Heaven,
I do not like long prayers to hear,
And, studied, from the lips depart;
Our Father bends a ready ear—
Let words be few—He hears the heart.

Choice Reading.

MAN'S POWER OVER CIRCUMSTANCES.

It is not unusual to hear men saying: "I am a creature to circumstances, and my turn whichever way I will, there seems to be an outside power by which I am controlled—by which all my own will or intentions are overruled and set at nought."

We say it is not unusual to hear expressions of this kind, and whenever we hear them we are disposed to think that those who utter them are not so active as they ought to be. Instead of possessing power of spirit sufficient to overcome all obstacles in the way, some are deficient in faith of that power by which the spirit of man is to overcome evil. And, while we see these thus constituted, we are led to inquire as to the cause, and ask: "Why is it that such and such of the human family think they are mere toys to be handled by conditions and circumstances? We see and we ask the question and seek the remedy, we are quite sure to find it, and in that positive power that says: "I will—and all the elements shall not oppose me."

To suppose that man, the human and the divine, is not a free agent, would be to rob him of his divinity and make him a mere tree—while man is in the mortal he is not able to overcome the conditions by which he is surrounded. But there never was a time when he could not combine them, and gather new strength whereby to overcome them. And as man stands at the apex of all the universe, we are to suppose that there is nothing which in time he may not conquer. I care not where it is—even the very elements that speak forth the thunder of the curses of God are subject to the will of man.

Wherever the man finds that the conditions and circumstances by which he is surrounded are contrary or antagonistic to his best Spiritual demands, should he yield to those conditions quietly? Certainly not. It is his duty to bring all his powers into the field against them, that he may gain strength to overcome at some time.

Who says: "I can never overcome the temptle opponent," never will overcome it; but he who says "I will overcome it at all hazards," is sure to do so. The tender plant, as it bursts its prison bars of death, comes forth that it may gain strength and grow—that by being brought in contact with the elements it may grow. Man should learn a lesson from the conditions that he is surrounded by. He is placed among them that he may overcome them—not that they may overcome him. We read of one who sits at the right hand of the Father, because he overcame all things; and we are told that all men may do as he did. And yet professed Christians are often heard to say that conditions overcome them.

Oh! God, is it not time that humanity understood itself, instead of looking vaguely into the elements, and saying they are too much for them! Oh! it must be that man is capable of overcoming all things against him. Again, we say, there are many conditions in the infantile career of man which he may not overcome. He is called to stand in the shade, fearing to combat with them. If evil is ever to be overcome, it is to be by man, by the rising of the rare internally, by actual combat with those things which seem to be too much for him. But man we could grant our power upon every soul in the land. Would that we could make every soul feel as we do—for then they would be up and doing, instead of sinking in the shade of idleness and weakness; for by strength comes glory eternal.

LOVE OF APPROBATION.

The greatest enemy that we have to contest in the education of children, is self-love, and to this enemy we cannot give attention too early. Our business is to weaken it, and we must be careful not to strengthen it by indiscriminate praise. Frequent praise encourages pride, induces a child to raise herself superior to her companions, and renders her unable to bear any reproach or rejection, however just. We should be cautious, even in the expression of affection, not to lead children to suppose that we are not constantly occupied with them. Timid children may be encouraged by praise, but it must be judiciously bestowed, and for their good comfort, not for personal graces. Above all things, it is necessary to inspire them with a love of truth; to teach them in practice it is their own expense, and to impress upon their minds that there is nothing so truly great as the frank acknowledgement: "I am wrong."

When thou lookest upon the poor, remember who best made thee to differ from him. If God has given to thee more than to others, forget not to share thy blessings with those who are less fortunate.

The malicious censures of our enemies, if we make a right use of them, may prove of greater advantage to us than the civilities of our best friends.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CANADA.

(*From the London Times.*)

The Army and Navy Gazette has announced that three more regiments of infantry are about to be placed under immediate orders for Canada, and that they will probably embark in the *Great Eastern* for the middle of the present month.—This is a circumstance of no great importance in itself. Our little army takes its turn of service in every part of the world, and that some two or three thousand of the soldiers who have been in camp at the Curragh should now have a spell of work in a British dependency is not a matter which, under ordinary circumstances, would deserve remark. The climate is healthy, and the men will probably hope to find a little agreeable excitement in the change. They are not going to the uttermost parts of the earth, to exterminate New Zealanders, but to a great country which multiplies its population and trade at short intervals; where 70,000 emigrant Frenchmen have, while their home population has remained stationary, increased to more than half a million, where great cities are continually becoming greater, and where there is a Militia force of excellent materials, among which our little English contingents would be hardly visible. If the movement announced were an item of ordinary routine we would declare war against the routine, but there would be nothing special to object to in this instance of its operations.

The Government, however, which sends three regiments to Canada at this crisis means something more than routine. It is manifestly intended to be a significant fact. It is a demonstration. Well, what is it to demonstrate? Is it to oversawe any one? Is it a pledge of future action? On the first supposition it would be ridiculous, on the second it would be mischevious. Are those 2,500 men to garrison the frontier of Canada? They are not two men for every mile of frontier. Let us suppose that there is some necessity to overawe some threatening enemy. Surely it cannot be expected that any enemy who could think of attacking in their own territory a thriving and increasing people, inhabiting an enormous country, would be deterred by so small an increase to the force of that country as the three regiments who are to go out in the *Great Eastern*! Excellent as they are in discipline, equipment, and spirit, they are but little more than a drop in a bucket. The population of Canada and Canada has 400,000 square miles. If, then, this measure is not a menace, is it a pledge? Is this appearance of a small body of English troops to be considered as an assurance to the people of Canada that if ever an attack they may rely upon these islands to send them armies for their defence, and treasure to defray the cost of their wars? Is it the enunciation of a principle that Quebec and Toronto and Montreal have nothing to do with a Canadian war, and that they may buy and sell and live at ease, for that Middlesex and Yorkshire will work for their defence, and give men to die for their safety? If this be so we protest, not only in the name of Canada, but also in the interest of Canada, against any such promise. We can conceive nothing more destructive to a political concord in this country than such a demand on the part of any Government, and such a promise which would be a virtual sale of union upon the dignity and self-respect of Canada. That colony is perfectly able to take care of herself. The only enemy which can attack her is North America. We are not now calculating the probabilities of such an event. What a capricious and turbulent people may do in passion or resentment, or in the pursuit of what they may suppose to be a policy, we will not surmise. But, suppose the event should occur, the supposition of which alone could give any color to this demonstration, Canada ought to be able to meet the occasion. She has a population which can readily throw out 50,000 fighting men for the defence of their homes. The sort of enemy which would attack her would be precisely that which she is most able to meet. The undisciplined levies of Northern states, far from their homes and illserved in the appliances of scientific warfare, would be the enemy which the Canadian Militia would be most easily able to give a good account of. This has been so before, and the countries have increased with equal growth. Why, then, we ask, to take Canada under our protection, and tell her to lie still, and be content that we should fight for her? We cannot do this with all our dependencies if we would—we have not enough. We have small islands to fight the battles of the Anglo-Saxon race all over the world, and at the same time to hold our own in Europe and to govern the most populous regions of the world, and the most diversified in soil, and even the resources of our commerce are all inadequate to such a Quixotic position.

Nor does any duty call us to such an exhausting task. No society has ever held that it is the duty of the father to sustain and defend the son when the son has grown to manhood. We have spread our race and our language all over the habitable earth, and when we plant a colony we hedge it round with our protection until it has taken root and is able to go alone. As soon as this happens we give it a separate constitution, and leave it to govern itself. It has its politics and its Parliament, as we have our politics and our Parliament. The only immediate connection between the people is they have the same Queen. What advantage do the people of England derive from the connexion which exists between them and Canada, or what force would they ever exercise to continue such a connexion against the will of the Canadians! We are not aware of any single advantage which Canada gives us, and which in time of peace we have not from the United States. Canada, on the contrary, finds her interest in the connexion. While we ask nothing of her but good will she grows under our protection.—What we give, and most willingly give, to Canada, is our powerful and inseparable alliance; and the offensive and defensive alliance of England is worth something to any State. He who attacks Canada defies war against England, and will pull down upon himself all the might of England, and in the matter of her own fields and cities, Canada's duty is to defend herself. If we know anything of the people of Canada, they would not only do this as a duty, but demand it as a right.

We cannot tell what political necessity will justify some demonstration just at this moment. What may be passing between the rude and turbulent men who direct the foreign relations of the Northern States our Government had better not be wrong. What insults may be given or menaces made by persons to whom much may be forgiven or disregarded we have no desire to discover. What hasty notions may in some quarters prevail of the possibility of recalling American unity by an expedition against a foreign enemy we do not ask to be supplied with the means of saying. If these things exist our Government are alone in possession of them, and they act upon their exclusive knowledge, and also upon their exclusive responsibility. One thing is perfectly certain. These three regiments do not go to Canada to threaten any offensive operations against America. If they are a demonstration it is a demonstration is a defensive sense. No one can persuade himself that the demonstration can be more than a declaration of identity between England and Canada, for peace or for war. Of the necessity of this step Government will hereafter be called upon to satisfy Parliament and the country. We hope, however, that whether justifiable or not, Canada will not take this little contingent we are about to send as indicative of any more than it really means; and will not believe that we expect from her, or intend to discharge towards her, any further duties than that of an intimate ally. The first duty of a people aspiring to become a nation is to show that it is able to protect itself.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

NO COMPROMISE.

As Russell, the correspondent of the *Times* says, after the battle at Manassas, all chances of a compromise had gone. There can scarcely be a doubt but the war will be prosecuted to the bitter end. As an evidence of the feeling North, we give the following remarks of Gen. Butler, when on a recent visit to his home:

"You may well, sir, there are no parties. We have a country torn at the present hour by intestine war, and until that country is at peace, is quiet, there must be no party and no thought of party. No compromise, (applause.) no yielding, nothing but the strong arm, until the glorious flag of the Union floats over every inch of territory which belongs to the United States of America. (Loud cheers and applause.)

"We must have peace, but a peace in which the power of the Government is acknowledged, it must be a peace which secures the constitutional rights of all men under the Federal Government and under the Government, (Loud applause.) With my fellow-soldiers whom I have left for the hour there is no other feeling, and we have heard with deep regret that there was any other feeling cherished even by a few. Why, sir, let us make a peace for the hour, and it would not be sixty days before we would be involved in a war again, if the result of that peace were the separation of this Union into two confederacies. We must have the whole of this Country under one Government, or else no Government at all. (Applause.) There is no middle ground. We must pour out blood and treasure—the first we have, the last like sand—until that is accomplished. If you have no Government, no country, what have you left? Nothing! Our children will

with great gallantry and with small loss to our side. The date of the action is not mentioned.

The Government accepts the tender of military services by the Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres. They will probably enter the Mc Clellan's staff.

Gen. Lane is reported to have formed a Junction with the forces at Lexington, with 3000 men; reinforcements from St. Joseph are also reported to have reached Lexington and Lexington is now considered safe. Price will undoubtedly be surrounded and cut off. It is feared that the reinforcement sent from San Jose has not yet reached Lexington. Breastworks are planted at Gilsonville by the Confederates, and our troops will have to fight their way through and attack them in the rear.

The Star reports that Prices Sam. Salm. Colonel of the Kentucky cavalry now here, issued a proclamation on Wednesday, that he intends to invade Kentucky, called by the Legislature of this my native State. I hereby assume command of this Legislature, and I hereby endorse not to make inroads in Kentucky, but willing to protect your property and your lives. The enemies of the Union have made a raid into Kentucky. Kentucky is in danger; she has repeatedly attempted to keep peace with her neighbors; our state is now invaded by those who professed to be friendly, but who now seek to conquer her. No true son of Kentucky can longer tarrier in the rear. He is dirty to his home and country. The invaders must, and shall willing, will be expelled.—The leader of this hostile invasion, I need not mention it, I regret to say, is Kentuckian, making war against Kentucky and Kentuckians. Let all past differences be forgotten and forgiven. Every one who pledges to the support of our Union and our State is a friend. Rally, then, to the rescue, and unfurl the flag that our fathers loved, and which has shielded us so long. I call you to arms for self-defence, and in defence of that which is dear to us, for freedom; let us trample God and do our duty, as did our fathers. Hospitably, Original.

ROBT. ANDERSON, Brig.-Gen. U.S.A.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

A special despatch to the *Times*, sent from Quincy, at 1 o'clock this morning, says the mail agent of the Hamilton and St. Joseph Railroad, who arrived at St. Joseph Tuesday from St. Joseph, states that Col. Mulligan and his command at Lexington surrendered to Gen. Price, on Friday morning at 5 o'clock. The siege continued from Monday until the time of surrender. Col. Mulligan and men were without water all Thursday and Friday. Completely exhausted they fought desperately, but were compelled to yield to superior numbers. The loss on the rebels is killed, is said to be 800 or 900, while that of the rebels is some 3,000 to 4,000, with a proportionate number of wounded.

The report of the battle and the result is fully corroborated by passengers on the same train. The news was brought by stage to Hamilton, which is the nearest point on the railroad to Lexington, being a distance of 80 miles.—Of the fact of the surrender there can be no doubt, it is said.

A refugee from the rebels gives the following account of the condition and movements of the rebels. He says:—The number of troops from Richmond to the Potomac at Leesburg is one hundred and twenty. Acquia Creek and Mathias Point, in another, may be safely put down at 175,000 —50,000 of them were at Richmond three days ago, and another 50,000 at Manassas. The remaining 75,000 are scattered along from that point to Munson's Hill, and from the vicinity of Noland's Ferry to Harper's Ferry, and on the Potomac, south of Alexandria, from the vicinity of Acquia Creek and Mathias Point. The force at Leesburg are militia, and number about 5,000 in the vicinity of Noland's Ferry. The force at Fairfax Court House is quite small. Gens. Beauregard and Johnston are at Manassas in command. The men are nearly generally well clothed, but they will suffer for the want of woolen clothes, especially those from the extreme Southern States. Blankets are very much needed by them, and it is impossible to supply them with them. The troops have no shoes but those they brought from home, and most of them are about used up, and there is no possible means of supplying the article.—The cotton crop of which has been pledged for the Confederate loan, is not to be removed to the seaboard cities until ready for shipment for fear of seizure. There has been proved into the Confederate service two more of the teams and horses in the valley of Virginia. Western men who have proved of their usual advantages for filling the ground preparatory to sowing their next wheat and corn crops. Forage for horses is being rapidly brought in, showing that a very, very, more is wanted in place. My informant learned before leaving Manassas that the anticipated advance will be made simultaneously at Noland's Ferry, Alexandria, and a point between Acquia Creek and Mathias Point. The movement at Alexandria will probably be a feint. They have made every attempt to induce Major-General McClellan to attack their masked batteries, but they are not satisfied that he will not. My informant heard of no plan to assassinate General McClellan. He said he had once or twice heard something about assassinating President Lincoln, whom they seem to be the head and front of all the trouble. He says they regret that Gen. McClellan is in command, and express the hope that Gen. Scott will again assume command. He says Jeff Davis, although not dead, was quite feeble when he left near Manassas, and that his health was declining fast.

The gentleman from whom the above information is obtained is a Virginian, who had a high position in the rebel army, and had the confidence of Beauregard.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times* of the 20th inst., learns that a fight took place at Harrisonville, Missouri, on Tuesday morning between the Federals, under Colonels Montgomery and Johnson, and 400 rebels, in which the latter were completely routed. With a loss of seven killed, and 100 horses, and all their tents and supplies captured. Our forces lost two privates and a lieutenant wounded. Col. Johnson, while riding at the head of his command, was pierced by nine balls and instantly killed. Three balls took effect in his head, two broke about in his neck, one built in the left shoulder, one in the left thigh, one in his right hand, and one in the left. He died urging the men to fight for the stars and stripes.

A letter from Washington of the 20th says that the French Government has respectfully declined to inform the American Minister of the object of the fleet to be sent to Mexico, saying that the Government of the latter would be informed of it through the French Minister. It appears from the letter that the movement of France and England is not necessarily hostile.

Dudley's Opera House opens in Chicago to-day. Orders to that effect were issued on Saturday.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

A close reconnaissance to-day develops the fact that the rebels are extending their line of fortifications from Munson's Hill towards Springfield station and Alexandria. They have two large earthworks in course of erection at Munson's Hill, commanding Munson's Hill, commanding the Pike, surrounded by a ditch 12 feet wide and 8 feet deep, and a stockade ditch this week, and it is intended Monday to prevent escape.

Suffering from want of clothes.

It is stated that the rebel force at Richmond is about 16,000, and with the exception of the Alabamians and Mississippians, all want woolen garments and shoes. A lady who visited Manassas says there are 180,000 troops under Beauregard.

The woods on the eastern slopes of Arlington heights are burning tonight.

The following account of the siege of Lexington is furnished to the St. Louis *Republican* by Henry Bradburne, one of Col. Mulligan's soldiers, who left Lexington on Saturday morning:

"The fort was surrendered on Friday afternoon. The men fought for 59 hours without water, and had only 3 barrels of beef to overcome thirst during the long all that time. There were no springs or wells of water on the camp ground. The supply was from the river, and was cut off after a desperate fight on Wednesday. The men generally consisted of about 10 acres, and was located a short distance from the river. There were breastworks entirely around it, with the exception of the river, which was open to the enemy. It was here that the hardest fighting took place. The rebels procured a large number of hemp bales and rolled them in advance, and under their cover gradually approached, and secured a position in the rear. They then cut off the supply of water and had the fort completely surrounded. They made but five charges on the breastworks. The rebels in the rear gave their object seemed to be to surround the fort and cut off the supply of water, and having succeeded in this, they waited until Col. Mulligan was compelled to yield to a force more terrible than the 17,000 rebels who surrounded him.—Previous to his surrender he offered to take a position on a level spot of ground to give fair fight, and he told four to one in fair and open fight, but no attention was paid to it. After the surrender the rebels mounted the breastworks and seemed mad with joy. As soon as the surrender took place a party took down the Federal flag and trailed it in the dust.

An immense amount of gold, supposed to be about a quarter of a million, fell into the possession of the rebels. It was taken from the banks and buried by Col. Mulligan on the camp ground some time ago, but the rebels speedily unearthed it.

The morning after the surrender, the men were all released on parole and forbidden to bear arms. The officers were retained.

The loss of the rebels is not known, but it is thought to be not less than 1,000 killed and wounded. Their first attack proved more disastrous to them than the long siege which followed. For a day or two previous to the last attack, they were engaged in burying their dead.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.

The gallant defence of Lexington by Col. Mulligan is the theme of admiration among military men. It was doubted until last night, when a telegram from Gen. Fremont stating that the previous report of the surrender was fully though reluctantly credited. The latter, while informing the department that he was on the eve of starting with a large force, expresses the hope that they will be able to dislodge the rebels from the position they now occupy at Lexington. The deepest interest continues to be everywhere manifested concerning that point, including the military movements in the same direction.

The event of to day was the review of a portion of the cavalry and artillery attached to the army of the Potomac, at four o'clock p. m. on the grounds in front of the capital—the best location that could have been selected in this city. There were five regiments of cavalry under the command of Gen Stoneham, Chief of Cavalry, and eight batteries consisting of 48 pieces under the command of Gen. Barry, Chief of Artillery.

Ben McCullough and his force of about 4,000 disappointed Arkansas and Texas troops were confidently believed at Springfield to have left the State and gone South.

General Fremont, in his despatch announcing the fall of Lexington, said that he was about to march in person upon the victorious rebels from the South.

The *Tribune's* special says a colonel of the 9th Virginia Regiment sent a message to friends in Washington that the rebel army will be there on Sunday next.

It is ascertained that Gen. Patterson's campaign in Western Virginia cost the Government fully ten millions of dollars.—The whole result was the capture of about twenty fugitive slaves, nearly all of whom were returned to their masters.

It is reported from Boston that a small detachment of General Rosencrans's force has advanced 15 miles southward of Elizabethtown, and General Buckner is advancing northward from Bowling Green, with a force variously estimated at from 4 to 10,000.

A dispatch to the *Herald* says a gentleman who arrived here to-day from Kansas states that the Confederates were preparing to make a raid upon that State. They had notified the residents in the Southern portions of Kansas of their intention.—They assert that they mean to be avenged for the treatment of the border ruffians in the Kansas difficulties. Proper steps will be taken by the Department of the West on the premises.

A man named Eldridge, a Confederate from Arlington, is here under arrest as a spy. He was sent to Fort Lafayette. It was learned from his papers that he was a high position in the rebel army, and had the confidence of Beauregard.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Times* of the 20th inst., learns that a fight took place at Harrisonville, Missouri, on Tuesday morning between the Federals, under Colonels Montgomery and Johnson, and 400 rebels, in which the latter were completely routed, with a loss of seven killed, and 100 horses, and all their tents and supplies captured. Our forces lost two privates and a lieutenant wounded. Col. Johnson, while riding at the head of his command, was pierced by nine balls and instantly killed. Three balls took effect in his head, two broke about in his neck, one built in the left shoulder, one in the left thigh, one in his right hand, and one in the left. He died urging the men to fight for the stars and stripes.

A letter from Washington of the 20th says that the French Government has respectfully declined to inform the American Minister of the object of the fleet to be sent to Mexico, saying that the Government of the latter would be informed of it through the French Minister. It appears from the letter that the movement of France and England is not necessarily hostile.

Dudley's Opera House opens in Chicago to-day. Orders to that effect were issued on Saturday.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

A close reconnaissance to-day develops the fact that the rebels are extending their line of fortifications from Munson's Hill towards Springfield station and Alexandria. They have two large earthworks in course of erection at Munson's Hill, commanding the Pike, surrounded by a ditch 12 feet wide and 8 feet deep, and a stockade ditch this week, and it is intended Monday to prevent escape.

Suffering from want of clothes.

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA.

Father Point, Sept. 24.

The *Jura* arrived at 2:20 this a.m. Left Liverpool at 2:30 on the afternoon of the 12th, Londonderry on the 13th.

BRITAIN.—The Shipping *Gazette*, referring to the combined Anglo-French expedition to Mexico, says it is surmised in some quarters that the object of the two powers is to have strong forces in Mexican waters in order to take advantage of any contingency which may arise during the conflict in America.

The London *Star* contradicts in a most positive manner that Mr. Adams, Minister to England, had written home expressing the belief that the British Government would recognize the independence of the rebels, and that it was only a question of time and courtesy.

Applications from France for space in the Great Exhibition are considerably more than double those of 1851.

One of the greatest spinning and manufacturing firms in Manchester has issued a circular announcing the probable close of mills and very short working time at others during winter, and exhorting the working people to economize.

The *Times* shows the necessity for speedy and decisive action on the part of the North, now that Autumn has arrived, and says now or never is the time. It again asks if the contest must end in some compromise, instead by mutual exhaustion.

Is it wise to wade through more bloodshed and inevitable insolvency?

FRANCE.—It is reported that the French Government demanded explanations of the English government respecting the lecture recently delivered at Birmingham by Rudio, the escaped conspirator against the Emperor's life, and the British Government replied it would do everything which the constitution and law allowed to give satisfaction to France.

Bourse firm. Rentes on the 11th advanced 90 1-5th.

The 77th regiment has been ordered to proceed to Rome. The Chalons camp was to be broken up on the 15th Sept.

ITALY.—The French Embassy at Rome had joined in testimony to the moral Cardinal Antonelli, which exculpates the Roman Government from all participation in the Neapolitan disturbances.

The French representatives at Rome were, by order of their Government, to be present at the marriage of the ex Grand Duke of Tuscany to the sister of the ex-King of Naples.

Marzaco, the notorious bandit of Calabria, had made a submission, and was regarded as insuring tranquility to that province.

The Portuguese Government had not yet opened their ports for the admission of foreign grain, although the Cortes authorized it when necessary. The Cortes closed by April decree.

AUSTRIA.—The mission of the Archbishop of Turin to Vienna was unsuccessful and he returned.

HUNGARY.—Conferences were being held continually by the Hungarian Diet.

It is possible Austrian Ministers had agreed on the manner in which the Diet of Transylvania should be convoked and constituted.

RUSSIA.—It is said the Emperor of Russia on leaving Odessa will make a journey to Jerusalem.

TURKEY.—The Turkish troops which had crossed the Montegrin frontier numbered 20,000 under Dervish Pasha. The rebels under Chefa Pasha was preparing to follow with another division.

Disturbances has taken place at Lambeg a place at the diggings.

Peace with the natives of New Zealand is considered hopeless.

DAMAGE TO THE GREAT EASTERN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25th.—The *Persia* reports that on the 16th, in lat. 51. 19. long. 14: 10, at 10: 50 a. m., she passed the *Great Eastern* returning to Liverpool, with the loss of both her side wheels and all her boats but one on her port side, bulwarks store and ship rolling heavily.

The *Persia* passed the *Asia* on the 18th, and the *Arabia* on the 22nd both bound for Liverpool.

The new steamer *New York* arrived yesterday at noon.

INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY.

The Montreal *Gazette* of the 23rd inst. says:—"There was a rumor in town on Saturday, in circles which ought to be well informed that a deputation will immediately arrive—is in fact due here as we write—to forward the Inter-Colonial railway project, to complete the connection between Halifax and River du Loup. We understand that Mr. Watkins recently went to meet the deputation at Halifax; and that it consists of parties who were in the project last session, and that the Grand Trunk Company. These gentlemen at least have experience. As we said the other day, great efforts are being made by persons of very high standing in England to secure the completion of this great work; and we think the information which reached us a few days ago by way of the Maritime Provinces that the Duke of Newcastle had pledged the Imperial Government to a grant of £200,000 stg. per annum, in aid of the work, on the condition of the several Provinces repeating their previous offers, is quite likely to be correct.

A VINDICATION OF CANADA.

The *Scottish American Journal* thus vindicates Canada from the attacks of immigrant politicians, who injure the reputation of the country abroad:—"Reckless mischievous or strangely thoughtless politicians have done much to injure Canada in the eyes of emigrants by grossly misrepresenting the political and social condition of the country. We have not admired the fiscal policy of the Government, possibly Canada might be governed more economically. But the emigrant who turns away from Canada because of an occasional glance the taxation or the debt or the conduct of the ministry, is diverted by that which is not equal to the obstructive power of a straw in his path. The debt of Canada, considering that it has been incurred for public works, not blown into air in wars, is a mere trifle compared with the ability of the country to sustain it. It was as wise to incur it as for a farmer to borrow money to drain his wet lands.—The ministry may not be a company of saints, but where is the ministry in whom the opposition can see preponderating virtues? But neither the character of the ministry, be it of one party or the other, nor the policy of the Government, will affect the fate proposed of the emigrant or his pocket to the extent of a penny on the scant supply of bad tobacco he consumes at home, though the noise that is made about these things in the papers may well scare the unaccustomed reader into a belief that the ruin of the Province is impending. The stout of heart and strong of limb may now carve out for himself a home in Canada, where no priest can bite his produce, no aristocrat can thrust the plough out of his command his person, and no minister and no mob can bridle his opinions."

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA.

Apropos of the meeting of the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Montreal, the *Herald* refers to the gratifying position of the church and notices the gradual increase of its self-governing power. The bishops hitherto appointed by the Queen are now elected by the clergy, and the laity in the primitive church. Dr. Fulford was, probably, the last Bishop the Crown will ever appoint to a Canadian Diocese. Of the five Bishops now present at the Synod, including Dr. Lewis, who awaits his consecration, two of them owe their appointments to the esteem of the clergy and their people, whom they have gone so far, the Church in Canada, by petitions from all but one of its Dioceses, applied to the Crown to create a Metropolitan for the Province. Her Majesty has done so; but has so framed her letters patent that the successors of the Bishop of Montreal in his Diocese will also be his successors in the dignity of Metropolitan. It follows that the consecration of bishops of Montreal will have the power of electing the Metropolitan for the whole country.—Considering the loud and frequent demonstration of the disloyal politicians of Her Majesty to change her determination, which echoed through the Province *apropos* of the Seat of Government, and considering the well-known loyalty of both orders of the Church of England, we think such changes have been supposed, that its members would have silently and respectfully acquiesced in the decision of Her Majesty. It seems, however, that few of the members of the Synod of the assembly forming the Provincial Synod could have entertained this extreme view of the necessity of passive obedience in a loyal subject, inasmuch as they almost unanimously agree to petition Her Majesty to make such alterations in her former decision as their better acquaintance with the country makes them think desirable. They are about to petition to have the Bishop of the Metropolitan made elective, and the powers conferred upon him by patent limited or explained, or annulled by the decision of the General Assembly of the Church.—This will no doubt be granted, the Church in Canada will then be entirely self-governing; the Queen's supremacy and the allegiance to the See of Canterbury long merely the shadows of mighty names. For it is evident that the Church of England, however but are gained in sentiment, while for substantial reasons they desire this virtual separation from the Mother Church, and a movement will be made to create a tie of a new by by subordinating in all the Provincial Synods to a kind of Œcumenical Council of the British Empire—an arrangement which modern civilization, by its steamboats and railroads, has made very possible.—Whether the idea of such an assembly, which might, perhaps, eventually embrace the Church of the United States, and would collect representatives from divers parts of the world, does not appear by its vastness to the imagination rather like the Church of England, however but are gained in sentiment, while for substantial reasons they desire this virtual separation from the Mother Church, and a movement will be made to create a tie of a new by by subordinating in all the Provincial Synods to a kind of Œcumenical Council of the British Empire—an arrangement which modern civilization, by its steamboats and railroads, has made very possible.—Whether the idea of such an assembly, which might, perhaps, eventually embrace the Church of the United States, and would collect representatives from divers parts of the world, does not appear by its vastness to the imagination rather like the

TROOPS FOR CANADA.

The Detroit *Advertiser* seconds the amusing "theory" adopted by the New York Evening Post relative to the intended sending of Imperial troops to Canada, and additional troops to Canada. The following extract from its columns will provoke a smile:

"For several years the Canadian provinces have undoubtedly been looking forward to the time when they could successfully demand an acknowledgement of their independence of England, or assert that independence if the demand should be refused, and act up for themselves. Their eyes have been dazzled with the vision of a Northern empire that should rival in greatness the United States, and ultimately become the controlling power on the American continent. Year by year this feeling has been growing in intensity, until their longings have reached and alarmed the British throne. The civil commotion in the United States has led to the belief that our Government was tumbling or had tumbled to pieces, and that if they had but an independent Government of their own they could at once take rank in leading position amongst the nations of the Western Continent. The Government seeing the ambitious aspirations of the provinces, has probably thought it possible they might seize the present occasion to assert their inalienable right to self-government; and to hold them in check have sent over these 22,000 hireling soldiers. How our Canadian neighbors will regard this remarkable watchfulness of the mother country, we cannot tell. As yet the Canadian press has given no sound indicating the temper in which this matter is to be treated.—Some of their papers have said that only one or two or three regiments only were sent over to them. They intimated that they were quite competent to take care of themselves and that if the British Lion may scare it crushes out forever—or at least as long as these soldiers remain in Canada—their hopes of independence, we suppose they will quietly submit to the insult. They may as well, for what can they do against an army of thirty thousand regular British troops in possession of all their strongholds?"

A COLDNESS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SWEDEN.

The most extraordinary rumors regarding the reception of the King of Sweden at the English court are circulated in the Africa left England. His Swedish Majesty was treated with a marked coolness, and Lord Palmerston was even rude in his conversation with the principal guests of the royal visitors. While the King of Sweden was in London, Count Platin, the Swedish envoy, thought it his duty to offer to his Majesty a grand dinner, to which all the Swedish ministers and a large number of distinction were also invited. The Prime Minister of Queen Victoria, who can be courteous and affable when circumstances require it, thought it, before, during, and after the dinner, to behave in a manner stiff, morose, and even haughty towards all the Swedes present, specially so towards his Majesty Charles XV. This attitude on the part of the noble lord created some surprise. But it soon became known that the British government wished to take this mode of intimating to the Swedish Sovereign their displeasure at certain mutual engagements entered into between Paris, the chief of which will indubitably be to convulse Europe from end to end. The British Cabinet is perfectly aware of the vast plans conceived by the King of Sweden, which are not so difficult to understand we directed against England, whose naval supremacy must be put down, and whose powerful fleet must be destroyed in the midst of a general conflagration by the union of the fleets of the secondary powers of Northern and Southern Europe to that of France.

There has been some talk of a mutual engagement entered into between the French Emperor and the King, for state purposes, offensive and defensive, and of a matrimonial alliance between one of the daughters of Prince Murat and Prince Oscar, the King's younger brother, as a means of strengthening this mutual alliance.—*English paper.*

THE NOVA SCOTIA GOLD DIGGINGS.

(*From the Halifax Express, Sept. 14.*)

We learn from a gentleman who has been visit the Tangier diggings and diggings, that the parties engaged there are doing remarkably well, especially those engaged on the shore claims. Instead of the washings being confined to a few claims it appears now that they extend round into the back bay for nearly a mile. Some of the parties engaged at the washings make their half dollar a day, while others are not doing quite so well. On the upland claims a number of men are at work, and some very fine specimens of gold have been taken out. At present but a few hands are employed, five hundred men at work, and we are pleased to learn that everything is conducted in an orderly manner. We have had no intelligence of late from Tangier, but we hear that accounts everything was going on favorable to the miners. The New York *Scientific American*, a work that can be relied upon, makes the following remarks about the Tangier gold quartz:

NOVA SCOTIA GOLD.—We have lately seen a sample of gold quartz from Tangier river, N. S., with a sample of its gold assayed by the Government of this city. The gold, we are told, is 988 1,000ths in purity, and is worth nearly $20 per ounce. Quite a number of persons have gone to the gold diggings, and as this province is known to abound in coal, iron, and other valuable minerals, it has become of still greater importance by the discovery of this precious metal.

THE TROOPS FOR CANADA.

In the *Army and Navy Gazette*, received by the *Europa's* mail, we find the following paragraph:—

"No selection has yet been made of the regiments which we announced in our last impression the government intended to send as a reinforcement to Canada. Doubtful opinions as to the policy of the step have been expressed, and it may be inferred that they have not been without influence upon the minds of those who are advisers from the fact that the arrangements are for a moment suspended. The St. Lawrence navigation will be open long enough to allow of their reaching Quebec by the end of October, after which, on their return from her next voyage, should that vessel be employed, as we mentioned last week was in contemplation."

Epitome of News.

☞ Anthony Trollope, the popular English novelist, arrived with his wife in the last steamer, and is at the Tremont House, Boston.

☞ Sir Gaspee Grey retires from the Governorship of Cape Colony, in consequence of having been appointed Governor of New Zealand.

☞ A tunnel is in process of construction under the bed of the River Indus in India, is 1,215 feet long, and lighted by gas. The cost will not be less than $250,000.

☞ An exchange paper says:—"On account of the high price of tea there is a great amount of adulteration practised at the present time. Ten merchants and tea drinkers had better be on their guard."

☞ It is reported that the London *Daily News* will shortly be reduced to a penny, and that a penny weekly Conservative paper to be called the *State* will soon make its appearance.

☞ The reported proclamation of the Captain-General of Cuba, recognizing the rebel Confederacy, turns out to be a spurious piece, nothing of the kind having been issued by the functionary named.

☞ "Echo du Golfe," writing from Gaspe to *Le Canadien*, says that during the past three months more than 500 vessels have left the port of Gaspe, and that during the same period 44,676 acres of land have been sold, principally to Norwegian emigrants.

☞ The imports at Quebec for the month ending 23rd August, were of the value of $811,686 against $427,731 in the corresponding month of last year. The duties were $14,772 in August, 1860, and $25,535 in August, 1861. The exports from the port of Quebec were of the value of $849,163 in August 1860, and $1,145,699 in August, 1861.

☞ Mayor Berret, of Washington, who was arrested by the United States Government and confined in Fort Lafayette, had just been released from prison a few days ago. His remote adornment became perfectly white. It is said he declared he would rather "Dye" than give up his principles and leave his prison.

☞ Upwards of 8,000,000 rations for the army of the Potomac are now stored in the commissary department at Washington. Some of the bulk of these rations may be formed when we state that there are 18,000 barrels of flour, 9,000 barrels of beef, 3,000 barrels of pork, 200,000 pounds of coffee, 500,000 pounds of sugar, and 1,500,000 pounds of bread, with tinning, crackers, vinegar, candles, soap, and salt in proportion. An army of 250,000 men will consume all these rations in twelve days.

☞ The New York *Herald* says:—"Mr. Russell, of the London *Times*, has gone out West on a hunting excursion. He will not be present at the next battle. One or two more such disasters for the Union. It is said that fear is the prime motive. Since his account of the Bull Run affair he has been in bad odor, and he therefore thinks that the safest place for him will be too hot a place for him." No truth-speaking, independent-minded man, is now in personal safety in the United States. He must fly with the mob or fly. Blessed land of liberty!

☞ A machine has been invented in France for felting woolen yarn, instead of spinning it. The Minister of Agriculture has given in favor of it. Hitherto woolen yarn has been produced by a drawing out and twisting, which operation is necessary to give it the strength required for weaving. This leaves the ends of the fibres of the wool sticking out, while in the felting machine the fibres are so intertwined, the cloth made of the felted yarn is much softer than one made of spun yarn. The process of felting by this machine is cheaper than spinning.

☞ A short time since there appeared at the Hellevoisy Officer's office, Preston, (Eng.) one Lieutenant Colonel of Austrian Cavalry, Captain Charles Ham, brother to the celebrated General of that name, and friend of Kossuth. He is in a state of complete destitution, but refuses to enter a workhouse under any circumstances. Captain Ham was taken prisoner during the Hungarian insurrection of 1849. When taken prisoner, says he, he was confined first forty-two days in the prison of Komorn. From thence he was sent to Mosscur. Here he was kept for eleven months in a dungeon without light, the dungeon being 8ft feet deep, and had in it 300 men. Being a prisoner, he received good treatment, but at the end of the eleven months he was sent to Siberia for life. Here he was generally employed in shooting wolves and bears. He shaved his whiskers and mustaches, and, with assistance, dressed as a Russian woman's clothes, when he successfully made his escape. He got to Odessa, where he could not remain long. From thence he went to Constantinople in a merchant vessel, through Greece, and finally arrived safe at Malta. From Malta he came to Gibraltar, where he was kindly treated by Lieut. Colonel Campbell, Captain Parker, and other Officers. From Gibraltar he came to Portsmouth, and has been in England since the 20th November last. For 35 days he has been in the Infirmary at Liverpool with a wound inflicted on him by some drunken Irishmen. He wish is now to proceed to Edinburgh, where he says his wife's friends are. One of his brothers, is a Lieutenant Colonel under the Duke of Hamilton; and there are other relatives there of respectability.

New Advertisements.

Farm for Sale—Peter Fuller.
Lovell's General Geography—R. A. Becket.
Stereoscopic Views—W. Dove.
News! News!—R. A. Becket.
New Carriage Shop—J. & T. Keogh.
Notice—W. H. Ponton.
School Books—R. A. Becket.
Indian Lands—Alex. Wilson.
A School Teacher Wanted.
Indian Lands—F. McAnnany.
Notice—Robert Russell.
Town Lots for Sale—Alex. Macnab.
House to Let—F. McAnnany.

The Intelligencer.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 27TH, 1861.

TRENT DIVISION.

TRIUMPHANT RETURN OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

The success which has attended the Hon. Sidney Smith in this contest, has richly repaid him for the disappointment of the anonymous consequent on the defeat of the Post Master General at Northumberland. The very large majority polled for him where he was best known, is a balm for all the malicious and spiteful stories told of him. The Grits are once more routed. The friends of the Government have had to fight a hard battle, for their Candidate was a member of that Government, and therefore responsible for its acts, which were represented, depicted and colored in all shades, and after all falsehoods, to suit the band of hirelings, who prowled about the constituency, villifying every one who dared to oppose them, or to associate with them. With the charge of corruption constantly on their tongues, they showed by their every act that it was deeply rooted in their hearts, and after all their falsehoods they failed to accomplish what they aimed at. The canvass itself was most unscrupulous. We did not, however, believe Mr. Flint would have gone the length he did. The Saturday before the polling day his emissaries, including the servants employed about his own premises, and the clan of pettifoggers, were employed in circulating new bills, new flysheets, and new circulars, among which was one informing the electors that if they did not see fit to place confidence in him, he would show them he had none in them; he would wither them up, he would wind them all up, and it was the attempt to enforce this doctrine which changed the vote so materially in two townships. There stood the clerks, with index books in their hands, ready to pounce upon every man who disobeyed their master's command—there stood the bailiff, ready to obey his nod, and pour polluted breath into ears of the electors—there stood the Sheriff's Deputy, with executions, not in favor of Mr. Flint, but of other parties, intimidating the unfortunate to violate their conscience. Add to these things the want of personal acquaintance with Mr. Smith, and being in the hands of such men, commanded and threatened by Mr. Flint himself, it is no wonder the majorities were so large, for we are sure we can say that they stood as they did; North Hastings, however, has done enough in this contest, to spoil and destroy the efforts of the Grit party. Mr. Flint claimed to obtain four or five hundred in North Hastings, and his opponents have reduced it to less than one hundred, even after all the efforts made upon the score of locality. So in Lennox, where Mr. Smith, until this contest, was a stranger, but where Mr. Flint was known, from the fact of transacting a good deal of business in the County, even there the people resolved to do what was right and gave Mr. Smith a majority. Let this last contest be a lesson to the slanderers, engaged in the canvass, adverse to the Government. Let them remember that the people will no longer be duped by the pretensions of men, who assert the private as well as the political character of their opponents. The Electors will no longer tolerate such conduct. We trust as the Grits have been defeated on their own tactics, they will be content and keep themselves quiet for a time, so that people may forget their insolence and their falsehoods.

Mr. Smith's majority in the Division, according to the latest returns, is about 300. The correct returns will appear next week.

The Declaration takes place at Peterboro' to-morrow, the 28th inst.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The present state of affairs on this Continent requires that something should be done to encourage this movement in Canada. We are not apprehensive that any serious difficulties will take place, but it will not do to be unprepared for the worst that may occur. The mistakes and mismanagement of the people in the United States shows clearly that an efficient army cannot be raised in a month, nor can men learn their duties as soldiers, when they have to enter the camp to meet the enemy. England has set a noble example. Let Canada follow it. We are sure the people are prepared to go heart and hand into the undertaking, if the Government will only sustain them in it. But unless for the present law, it is more than absurd to expect anything of consequence to be accomplished. There are many points in which the provisions of the present law are more than absurd. The distinction between classes A. and B. in both Rifle Companies and Cavalry should be abolished, the men should be paid for all the days they are out to drill, and all the Companies should at once be furnished with arms and accoutrements—we mean both Rifles and Cavalry. The latter should also be furnished with saddles and necessary equipments for their horses as they have not been so much introduced in Canada as in the State of New York. With long-wooled sheep Canadians could compete more easily.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, a short time after the close of the poll in Hungerford, a man by the name of Wright while riding along the road near Tweed, met another man named Wilson—both were on horseback, and riding at a fast rate, when they unfortunately came into collision, the horses striking each other's shoulder. So violent was the concussion, that both horses instantly fell, and shot a short time after. Upon examination it was found that the back bone of one of the horses was broken, and the other horse injured inwardly. Fortunately neither of the men were injured.

THE HARVEST.—From the Western part of the Province the accounts which reach us of the harvest just gathered, are very encouraging. From a variety of quarter on Lake Ontario, and the peninsula between Lake Erie and Georgian Bay, the reports represent the crops fully equal to average in the Western counties, and along down to Peterboro', the wheat crop has been good and in good order and of good quality. Hereabouts, the crops have nearly all been gathered, and are rather above the average. In the Eastern section of the Province the accounts show that the wheat, and good potato crops will give a very large yield. It will be noticed by our market quotations, that rather better prices are being given for grain, and the prospect is that fair prices will obtain during the season.

FISTICUFFS.—The sporting world of Belleville was thrown into quite a commotion the one day upon the announcement that a fight was to come off between Mickey Cummins, of this town, and one Mangan of Trenton, for $300 a side. The day arrived, and many a curious biler wended his way to the fighting ground, about half way between Belleville and Trenton, on the Bay of Quinte. But they returned with disappointment on their brow. "The best laid schemes of man," &c., and this little scheme of Messrs. Cummins and Mangan was frustrated by the shrewd management of their Father Confessors, who very wisely objected to the mode of displaying their prowess, and like dutiful sons of the Church, the belligerents obeyed the priestly mandate. It is rumored, however, that the fight will still come off, and we hope the authorities will be on the alert to prevent it. It is such disgusting exhibition should be allowed.

NEW MILLS.—We have been shown a very handsome sample of wheaten flour, from the establishment of Mr. J. Wood, Esq., at Hastings Village, Malone. We have seldom seen better flour—it is fine, the color rich, and the body lively. Mr. Neville, formerly of the Grove Mills, has charge of the Hastings Mills, and is master of his business. The inhabitants of Malone have long suffered for the want of a good Mill, it is now supplied to them, and we hope the enterprising proprietor will reap a richreward for his public spirit.

THAT CEMETERY.—Some time ago a member of the Council brought the question of a public Cemetery before that body, and at his instance a committee was appointed to make inquiries, &c., and report at a subsequent meeting. Several subsequent meetings have been held, and yet there is no report. Surely, Dr. Holden will not let the matter drop in this way. A Cemetery is absolutely required, and the longer the purchase of the ground is delayed, the more difficult it will be to obtain it.

THE LAYAL ELECTION.—Solicitor General Morin has been elected for Laval by over a hundred majority. This constituency became vacant by the resignation of Mr. Labelle.

NEW BOOKS, ETC.—It will be noticed by our advertising columns that Mr. Beckett has just received a large stock of new books, music, stationery, &c., &c.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.—We direct attention to the card of Mr. Love, who is about to leave Belleville. Those who want any of his Stereoscopic Views should make application at once.

☞ The Great Western Railway is about to replace all the ties upon its line with white oak, and is now advertising for 15,000. The tie ordinarily used in Canadian railways are hemlock, black ash, and tamarac, the two first of which decay very rapidly.

☞ The following is a copy of a letter sent to the clerk of a parish church in Gloucester:—"Mister, my wife is dead, and wants to be buried; dig a grave for her, and I will be down with the corpse at twenty minutes to eleven o'clock. You know where to dig it, close to my other wife; but let it be dip.

☞ In London, on the 6th current, telegraphic communication was commenced with the station at Tagsaing, on the Sacre of Ava. This telegraph line is 250 miles long. The operator reported the successful, the clerks at each end conversed with each other upon the state of the weather, &c.

☞ The Hamilton *Times* says we have much pleasure in making honorable mention of two city representatives in the Lehigh Valley, who are ready to serve by the lady fire. Mr. Buchanan, with his accustomed liberality is all such contributions, put down $20, and Mr. Gordon, of Mills, with character, like munificence, the sum of 20c.

☞ At the store of Messrs Gordon and Mackay, Saturday, we had the pleasure of inspecting a sample of tweed which had just been received from the "Lybster Mills," the new manufactory of this firm near Thorold. The parcel which we saw consisted of twenty-five yards heavy grey cottons, thirty-five inches wide, and weighing over five ounces to the yard. The texture of the cloth is firm, the web well woven and uniform, in colour there is no perceptible difference from the English web, and the whole from the English web, and the whole texture of it bears to our unprofessional eye, seems to be complete and all that can be desired. As to price, we are assured that it will be much below that of the same quality and weight cannot be laid down here at as low a rate as this home produce is now being sold in Canada, and we are speaking two thousand yards per day, but with a plentiful supply of raw cotton, they have a capacity of five thousand yards.—*Thorold Paper.*

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

Tyrone, Sept. 20th, 1861.

MR. EDITOR,—Kindly give the following report a place in your columns you will much oblige your most obedient servant,

TESTATUS.

In accordance with the time specified in the printed bills, the Scarce took place in the new Presbyterian Church at the Mills of the Settlement, in the Township of Mulloch, the Church was altogether densely crowded. The chair was taken shortly after six o'clock in the evening. With the exception of the Chairman, all the speakers mentioned in the bills, were present. The Rev. Mr. Wishart, from Mitchell's Bay, proposed, seconded by Harding, that being disappointed of the chairman he had solicited, and being among his own people, he thought